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PRESS MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF ITALIAN FASCIST OCCUPATION

AU071705 Tirana ATA in English 0900 GMT 7 Apr 80 AU

["Socialist Albania Always Stands on Guard and Forges Ahead"--ATA headline]

[Text] Tirana, April 7 ATA--"Socialist Albania Always Stands on Guard and Forges Ahead", "Albania, Unconquerable Fortress of Socialism", under such titles the Albanian newspapers publish articles on occasion of the anniversary of the barbarous armed aggression Italian imperialism launched on April 7, 1939, in collusion with the other imperialist powers against Albania.

At those grave moments for the destinies of our country and when Europe was looking on, ZERI I POPULLIT writes among other things, the sons of Albania received the occupiers with rifle in their hands. The newspaper mentions the struggle which took place in Durres, Vlore, Shengjin, Saranda and elsewhere and continues further on:

Our country was occupied, but the Albanian people did not yield even for a single moment. They never accepted the foreign occupation. The powerful flames of the struggle against the occupiers and traitors, the newspaper continues, burst into all its force when the people gave birth to the Communist Party of Albania, which was founded by their best sons with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head, in Tirana on November 8, 1941.

The anti-fascist national liberation war of the working masses, united in the national liberation front, led by the Communist Party of Albania, became the effective way and the decisive factor, through which the liberation of the country was realised.

Through this revolution, our people not only won their freedom plundered by the fascist occupiers, but at the same time they established for the first time their people's power and became omnipotential master of their destinies.

Then ZERI I POPULLIT stresses, for the Albanian people the April 7 fascist aggression is not a mere historic event which belongs to the past. The April 7, 1939 ominious events are and will always be a great lesson for our people. These events serve them to correctly and really assess the present international situations, the everyday activity of the enemies of the peoples' freedom and independence. Life itself shows that the imperialist powers and in the first place the two superpowers, U.S. imperialism and Soviet social imperialism, in the world, of their strategy for domination and hegemony in the world, are hatching up plots and are preparing new aggressions, they are intensifying their preparations for a new world war. These situations have been further complicated with China's appearance as a new power, which cherishes ambitions to become a superpower, to realise its hegemonic and expansionist ambitions, to have its share in the division of the spheres of the influence, on the Asian Continent, in the ocean, etc. Today, the international situation has been aggravated especially as a result of the fascist aggression Soviet social imperialism launched against Afghanistan, as a result of the political-military blackmail and pressure, and of the economic blockade of U.S. imperialism against the Iranian revolution, of the intensification of the Soviet-U.S. rivalry in the Middle East and in general of the aggravation of the imperialist contradictions on a world scale. In face of this situation, the peoples cannot fail to see the dangers threatening them, they cannot forget the lessons they have drawn from history.

They forcefully oppose imperialism, social imperialism and reaction, they fight against their aggressive, hegemonic and expansionist policy. Our fatherland, ZERI I POPULLIT underlines, stands on guard and safeguards intrepidly the victories attained in the glorious battle of the socialist construction.

Pointing out the successive victories the Albanian people have achieved in the construction of socialism over these more than three decades, regardless of the fact that they are in extremely difficult conditions as a result of savage imperialist-revisionist encirclement and blockades, the newspaper ZERI I POPULLIT points out that this is a major example of a small country which is led by a party which has always kept aloft and unstained the red banner of Marxism-Leninism, of a brave and courageous people which were never intimidated and never yielded in front of the pressures, blackmail by the savage enemies, but by keeping the pickaxe in one hand and the rifle in the other, by enhancing the revolutionary vigilance have made all the diabolic schemes of the class enemies, internal and external, suffer defeat.

The Albanian people are invincible because the cause of socialism they defend and carry always forward, the triumphant doctrine of Marxism-Leninism which inspires them, are invincible, because the major historic victories they have attained in their heroic and glorious road are sacred. Therefore they have never been and are not afraid of any enemy, of any power, no matter how big and armed it might be and which would dare undertake any adventure against them. For them our people has only a reply in store, Comrade Enver Hoxha has made the reply in the 7th congress of the party: "Watch out, gentlemen, for Socialist Albania is a hard bone that'll stick in your throat and choke you.... The aggressors will find themselves quite unable to 'walk over' Albania. Instead, they will find their own death here. The enemies can be sure of one thing, that they will never set foot on our soil, that their weapons and bombs will never be able to subdue the great resistance, the spirit of heroism and the ardent patriotic feelings of the Albanian people".

The enemies, ZERI I POPULLIT writes in conclusion, will never take our country back. Albania of the epoch of the party is powerful and strong as never before from every point of view, political, economic and military, trained to cope with every situation and to smash the aggressors whoever they are. Our people in monolithic unity around the party with Comrade Enver Hoxha at the head stands on guard and marches always forward on the triumphant road of the complete construction of the socialist society.

DIPLOMATIC RELATIONS TO BE ESTABLISHED WITH DJIBOUTI

AU092033 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 9 Apr 80 AU

[Text] The Government of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the Government of the Republic of Djibouti, proceeding from the desire to develop relations between the two countries, have agreed to establish diplomatic relations at the ambassadorial level.

BRIEFS

CANADIAN YOUTH DELEGATION--A delegation of the Central Committee of the Marxist-Leninist Communist Youth Union of Canada arrived in our country on 9 April for a friendly visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Union of Working Youth of Albania [UWYA]. At Rinas Airport the delegation was met by Etemije Zeneli, secretary of the UWYA Central Committee. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1900 GMT 9 Apr 80 AU]

SFRY ARTICLE ON MLADENOV INDIA TRIP ASSAILED

AU091038 Sofia BTA in English 0845 GMT 9 Apr 80 AU

["Why the Anger of VECERNJE NOVOSTI?"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 9 (BTA)--Under the above headline the English edition of the SOFIA NEWS newspaper carries today the following commentary by journalist Margarita Atanasova: "As was to be expected, the recent visit of Bulgarian Foreign Minister Petur Mladenov to India again drew attention of the public in a number of states to our country's consistent peace-loving and constructive foreign policy. A particularly high evaluation is given to Bulgaria's adherence to the policy of detente, her contribution to the strengthening of peace, stability, understanding and goodneighbourly relations with the Balkan and other states.

The incomprehensible, but by now traditional, passing over in silence of Bulgarian foreign political manifestations by the mass media of neighbouring SFR of Yugoslavia was this time broken by Belgrade's VECERNJE NOVOSTI newspaper. Yet the very heading of the information from the Yugoslav correspondent Rade Brajovic in Delhi shows that this 'generosity' is dictated by the same motives which are always guiding in Yugoslavia when the policy and concrete actions of our country on the international arena, and more specifically with regard to SFR Yugoslavia, are passed over in silence or distorted.

What did this time upset the balance of the Yugoslav scribbler whose 'work' is published in the abovementioned paper under the heading of "Visit With Provocations?" It turns out that whenever some foreign publication characterises Bulgarian foreign policy not in the manner Belgrade would like to present it, this amounts to 'provocation'. Some time ago on the pages of the BORBA newspaper, the routine inventor of anti-Bulgarian squibs, Zoran Mandzuka, had drawn a bead on the Portuguese daily DIARIO DE LISBOA. These days he directed his sights at the authoritative AFRIQUE ASIE magazine published in Paris. Meanwhile VECERNJE NOVOSTI put the Indian papers NATIONAL HERALD and PATRIOT in the dock. The 'guilt' of these papers is to have discovered a confirmation of Bulgaria's constructive policy toward Yugoslavia in the speeches delivered by Bulgarian State Council President Todor Zhivkov in Blagoevgrad in 1978, to the National Assembly in 1979 and to the Fatherland Front National Council on February 11, 1980.

VECERNJE NOVOSTI writes in a sub-title to the above mentioned squib: "The Indian NATIONAL HERALD publishes a paid Bulgarian advertisement on six big pages which talk about Bulgaria's allegedly constructive policy towards our country". VECERNJE NOVOSTI evaluates this as nothing more or less than a...provocation: The Indian reader, the paper insists, is not familiar with the content of these speeches of the Bulgarian party and state leader, and the materials now published in the Indian press would mislead him.
One reads and wonders: Who is trying to mislead whom? Whether everybody in India is familiar with Bulgaria and her policy is a matter which is hardly in the competence of VECERNJE NOVOSTI to judge. It is a fact, however, that the Indian mass media is paying significant attention and objectively informing its public about Bulgaria, and Todor Zhivkov's speech to the National Council of the Fatherland Front of February 11 this year has been published in a circulation of thousands in Hindi and Bengali.

It is an equally undisputed fact that the above mentioned speeches, as well as other official statements by the Bulgarian side treating of Bulgarian-Yugoslav relations in a deeply principled and constructive spirit, are systematically being concealed from the public and peoples of neighbouring Yugoslavia.

Unfortunately, instead of doing away with this anomaly, in Yugoslavia they continue to widely publicise the clearly provocative rumours and fabrications suggested by different ill-wishers of goodneighbourliness and understanding between our two countries, and various means are used to sow hostility and to foster greater state arrogance with regard to the Bulgarian people. The truth of the well-meaning principled and constructive policy of socialist Bulgaria towards Yugoslavia could not possibly be concealed or distorted for long. If not from the Yugoslav mass media, it will become known from other places, where it is respected, despite the anger of VECERNJE NOVOSTI!

IRIBIDZHAKOV DELIVERS BCP GREETINGS TO SWEDISH CP CONGRESS

AU091845 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Apr 80 p 7 AU

[Report on BCP Central Committee greetings address to the Congress of the Swedish Workers Party-Communists read in Stockholm on 6 April 1980 by Nikolay Iribidzhakov, member of the BCP Central Committee]

[Text] Stockholm, 6 April 1980 (BTA)--Today, Nikolay Iribidzhakov, member of the BCP Central Committee delivered the greetings message of the BCP Central Committee to the Congress of the Swedish Workers Party-Communists.

In the greetings message to the delegates and guests of the congress the BCP Central Committee expressed most sincere fraternal greetings on its own behalf and on behalf of all communists and working people in Georgi Dimitrov's homeland.

We listened with great interest and attention to the report read by Comrade Rolf Hagel on behalf of the Central Committee. The report contains a thorough analysis of the political situation in Sweden. We are aware that you face a difficult and hard struggle to protect the vital interests of the workers class against the attempts by large capital to find a way out of the crisis at the expense of working people, the greetings message stated. The message expressed the BCP's solidarity with the activities of the Swedish Workers Party-Communists that are based on Marxism-Leninism and on the principles of proletarian internationalism.

The greetings message further pointed out the great successes achieved by the Bulgarian people in building socialism under the leadership of the BCP throughout the last 35 years since the victory of socialist revolution.

The greetings message stressed that the main prerequisite for the successful development of the Bulgarian People's Republic is the guarantee of a lasting and solid peace. Side by side with the Soviet Union and with the other fraternal, socialist countries, together with the democratic and progressive forces throughout the world the Bulgarian people are contributing to the consolidation of the principles of peaceful coexistence and to the intensification of detente in the political and military sector, as well as to the transformation of detente into a irreversible process.

Dwelling on the international situation, which has recently deteriorated, the greetings message pointed out that the United States is overtly trying to change the objective progress of historical development. Under the heavy pressure of the Pentagon, the NATO Council session held in Brussels in December 1979 adopted a decision on a dangerous escalation of nuclear missile rearmament with the purpose of shifting the existing strategic balance to its own advantage. The fierce anti-Soviet campaign conducted in connection with the Afghanistan events represents a new attempt by the United States and by international reaction to impose a policy of confrontation. The BCP and the Bulgarian People's Republic support the humanitarian action of the Soviet Union which defended the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan against attempts directed at its independence and territorial integrity.
[paragraph continues]

The increasingly close ties established between the present U.S. policy and the reckless expansionist policy of the Chinese leadership give cause for serious concern.

The greetings message stressed that the BCP is waging a consistent struggle for the consolidation of the unity of the international communist and workers movement. The BCP denounces all attempts to destroy the international solidarity of the communists and declares itself against all manifestations of anticommunism, anti-Sovietism, revisionism and reformism.

The greetings message closed by wishing new successes to the Swedish communists in their struggle to protect the working people's class interests, in their struggle for peace, democracy and socialism.

RABTNICHESKO DELO ON COLOMBIA'S M-19 ACTIVITIES, GOALS

AU091331 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 7 Apr 80 p 6 AU

[Report on letter from Colombian communist Alvaro Fonseca to the RABOTNICHESKO DELO editorial board: "Whom Does the M-19 Movement Serve?"]

[Excerpts] OUR EDITORIAL BOARD HAS RECEIVED A LETTER FROM ALVARO FONSECA, COLOMBIAN COMMUNIST, DEALING WITH THE AGENCY REPORTS ABOUT AN ARMED GROUP OF THE M-19 ORGANIZATION WHICH OCCUPIED THE EMBASSY OF THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC IN BOGOTA ON 27 FEBRUARY 1980 DURING A DIPLOMATIC RECEPTION AND TOOK A LARGE GROUP OF DIPLOMATS AS HOSTAGES. THE TERRORISTS REQUESTED FROM THE GOVERNMENT A RANSOM OF $50 MILLION AND THE RELEASE OF 311 PRISONERS BELONGING TO THEIR GROUP. THE WRITER OF THE LETTER GIVES US DETAILS ABOUT THE M-19 ORGANIZATION.

At the beginning of the sixties a new opposition movement was formed in Colombia. It was directed against the traditional bourgeois parties--the Conservatives and the Liberals--and against their alliance, called the National Front which guaranteed their rotation in ruling the country. In 1964 the Conservative Party split and a group called National Union--ANAPO--was established under the leadership of former dictator Gustavo Rojas Pinilla. People of different social origins, belonging to different social classes and with different political views joined this group. During the period between 19 April 1970 and June 1971 a so-called M-19 movement was established (Movimiento 19 de Abril). It was declared at the time that the movement served as the "combat arm" of ANAPO and would defend the "people's achievements" with arms.

M-19 rejects all existing parties, including the Colombian Communist Party and has launched the slogan "defending the rights of the rightless," basing itself on the principle "an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth." The basic method of the M-19 movement for the implementation of its slogan is extremism.

On New Year's Eve 1979 an M-19 detachment started digging a 200-meter tunnel next to an arms depot of the army and succeeded in stealing 5,000 pistols, rifles and machine guns. The consequences of this action were searches at all times of day and night in the homes of workers and ordinary citizens, and in trade union and party clubs of the opposition. Many students, adolescents, workers and entire families, including children, were arrested. The military courts of justice were working day and night, sentencing mostly communists, in short trials.

Such "heroic exploits" of M-19 intensified the military dictatorship, concealed behind the mask of democracy. The entire military and police apparatus was placed on the alert. The freedoms and social achievements of the workers class, gained at the cost of hard and persevering struggles were restricted. The party, trade union and progressive workers were slandered, arrested and tortured. A fierce propaganda campaign is being conducted against "those political groups and parties of the opposition which are trying to overthrow the democratic foundations of the republic."

These are the results of the M-19 actions. This also answers the question of whom the movement serves.

KAMPUCHEAN PARTY DELEGATION CONCLUDES VISIT

KNUFNS Leader's Press Conference

AU041004 Sofia BTA in English 0842 GMT 4 Apr 80 AU

["Kampuchea Is Getting Restored"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, April 4 (BTA)--"The people of Kampuchea are striving for peace, freedom, and social progress" said Mr Yos Por, secretary general of the Central Committee of the United Front for National Salvation of Kampuchea, who is here at the head of the front's delegation.

"We are glad we succeeded in overthrowing the genocide regime of Pol Pot and Ieng Sary--a servant-regime of Beijing" he said at a press conference yesterday. Pointing out that under the dictation of Beijing in less than three years this regime murdered more than 3 million Kampucheans, Mr Por strongly condemned the slanders levelled by the American imperialists and the Chinese expansionists against the present Kampuchean Government.

"In spite of what is being spread as a rumour in Phnom Penh, certain achievements are already at hand. The city already has 110 thousand residents and the restoration of the country has begun", he said.

Speaking about the tasks currently tackled by the United Front for National Salvation of Kampuchea, its leader said that the efforts are now aimed at the restoration of the country in all spheres. "We started from scratch, we had nothing", he added. Mr Por went on to stress that so far more than one hundred industrial plants have been reconstructed, as well as the communications grid. There are achievements scored in the sphere of education and health care and a revival in the cultural life of the country.

In spite of all the attempts of the reactionary forces and the Chinese expansionists at frustrating the development of Kampuchea, the people of Kampuchea shall win, he said.

Expressing gratitude to the socialist countries for their assistance rendered to Kampuchea in making her first steps towards restoration, Mr Por said that it has nothing in common with the self-interested help offered by Washington. "For the United States this was an attempt at finding a new way to interfere in the internal affairs of the country", he stresses.

Meeting With Kubadinski

AU081715 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1530 GMT 8 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council and BCP Central Committee Politburo member, today received the visiting delegation of the Kampuchean National Union for National Salvation [KNUFNS], headed by Yos Por, general secretary of the KNUFNS Central Committee.

During the meeting which proceeded in a comradely atmosphere, satisfaction was expressed at the agreement signed yesterday, on cooperation between the KNUFNS Central Committee and the Fatherland Front Central Council.

The representatives of the two fronts stressed their mutual desire to contribute with all their efforts to the consolidation of fraternal relations between the Bulgarian and the Kampuchean peoples, for the sake of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism.

Departure From Sofia

AU081916 Sofia BTA in English 1835 GMT 8 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Sofia, April 8 (BTA)--Mr Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the National Council of the Fatherland Front and member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP, received the visiting here for a week delegation of the United front for National Salvation of Kampuchea. At this final meeting Mr Kusadinski and Mr Yos Por, secretary general of the Kampuchean front, who heads the delegation, expressed satisfaction with the programme outlined during the [words indistinct] ties between the two organizations.

Yesterday they signed their first cooperation agreement for the 1980-1982 period.

The Kampuchean delegation had talks with a delegation of the National Council of the Fraternal Front and became familiar with the experience and role of Bulgaria's biggest mass socio-political organization in the construction of the socialist society.

The guests were received by Mr Vladimir Bonev, chairman of the Bulgarian National Assembly, by Mr Dimiter Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, and met the leaders of many public organizations of the country. In the afternoon the delegation left for Hungary.

DEPUTY CHAIRMAN ZAREV DEPARTS FOR CEMA SESSION IN MONGOLIA

AU071200 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 0930 GMT 7 Apr 80 AU

[Text] On 7 April Kiril Zarev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Planning Committee, departed for Ulaanbaatar, where he will participate in the 21st session of the CEMA committee on cooperation in planning.

TODOROV VISITS MINING PROJECTS, ATTENDS SOFIA PARTY SESSION

AU091820 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 9 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Stanko Todorov, chairman of the Council of Ministers, visited the Elasite ore processing combine and the Georgi Damyanov copper producing combine in the Sredan Gora. He acquainted himself with the progress in the construction work and with the preparations for commissioning the new capacities. Stanko Todorov was accompanied by Grigor Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers; Stamen Stamenov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of metallurgy and mineral resources, and Ivan Sakarev, minister of construction and construction materials.

This afternoon in Sofia, Comrade Stanko Todorov met the Sofia Okrug Party Committee Bureau. Nikolay Dyulgerov, first secretary of the Sofia Okrug Party Committee, read a report on the socioeconomic tasks facing Sofia Okrug. Comrade Stanko Todorov highly appraised the efforts of the okrug party organization and of all working people of Sofia Okrug to implement the decisions of the 11th BCP Congress, the national party conference and of the plenums of the BCP Central Committee of efficiency and quality in the economic development.

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO NORWAY--A delegation of the Bulgarian interparliamentary group, which will attend the spring session of the Interparliamentary Union in Oslo, has left for Norway. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 2000 GMT 5 Apr 80 AU]

ADDITIONAL LENART ACTIVITIES IN PORTUGAL REPORTED

LD092340 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 9 Apr 80 LD

[Excerpt] The progress of the second day of the visit to Portugal by the Czechoslovak party delegation headed by Jozef Lenart, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, is described in a dispatch from our special correspondent, Frantisek Prachar:

The Czechoslovak party delegation visited today one of the towns of the so-called "Red Belt" around Lisbon--the town of Barreiroa. The delegation met there the leadership of the Portuguese Communist Party of that town and listened to very detailed information on the life and work of the local party organization.

CPCZ VOICES SUPPORT FOR UPCOMING COMMUNIST PARIS MEETING

AU091435 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Apr 80 p 1 AU

[Editorial: "A Changing World"]

[Excerpts] At present the U.S. administration and, along with it, the governments of some NATO countries are trying to impose on the world the methods of cold war and our people are justly asking what the future will bring. The [15th] session of the CPCZ Central Committee and the report of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium delivered by Comrade Vasil Bilak give a clear answer to this question. The answer states unambiguously that the future belongs to the policy of detente, to the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

Those who would like to threaten the Soviet Union and world socialism are only proving that they have not learned anything from history. That is why they will inevitably see the same end as those who attempted similar things in the past. Carter's doctrine of U.S. domination over the world will meet the same disgraceful end as similar concepts of his predecessors.

U.S. imperialists would like to play the role of a world gendarme. They would like to impose their will on others, to decide which is good and which is bad and to designate one region of the world or another as being in the sphere of "U.S. interests." Subordinating their policy to their hegemonist power interests, they are ganging up with all the most reactionary forces of the present. They are even trying to play the so-called Chinese card in their policy aimed at world domination. They support dictatorial regimes and are fanning tension in various parts of the world.The strength and the unity of the socialist community are a thorn in the side of imperialism. By pursuing a cunning strategy the West is trying to weaken the cohesion of the fraternal socialist countries. Imperialist centers and their anticommunist agencies nourish anti-Sovietism, are trying to drive a wedge between the USSR and its allies and to set socialist countries at loggerheads with each other. They are making use of all kinds of means to achieve this--credit policy, maneuvers around the most-favored-nation clause and property-legal settlements and the like. This provocative policy is being parried by the joint efforts, by the joint course of action of the fraternal countries. Our party and our people, too, will do everything for the unity of the fraternal countries to be further consolidated.

In the present complicated international situation the international communist and workers movement focuses its main attention--in keeping with its humane traditions--on the consolidation of peace and on curbing the dangerous arms race. [paragraph continues]

On 28 and 29 April the European communist and workers parties will meet in Paris, at the initiative of the PZPR and the French Communist Party [PCF] to discuss those serious questions, questions that are of primary importance for the future of mankind. The CPCZ fully supports this initiative and will do everything for a successful course of the meeting, which will undoubtedly play an important role in the peaceful development of the European Continent.

We also fully support the undelayed implementation of significant initiatives proposed by the socialist countries, above all the start of preparations for a conference dealing with questions of military detente and disarmament in Europe, attended by all European states, the United States and Canada. As is known, Poland proposes that this conference be held in Warsaw.

DAILY JUXTAPOSES USSR, SFRY POSITIONS ON PARIS MEETING

AU091223 [Editorial Report AU] Prague PRACE in Czech on 8 April on page 2 carries, under the headline "A Significant Initiative," a 250-word CTK-summary of the V. Semyonov article "A Timely and Significant Initiative" published by Moscow PRAVDA on 4 April, dealing with the forthcoming Paris meeting of European communist and workers parties of peace and disarmament, which was proposed by the PZPR and the PCF. CTK quotes from Semyonov's article: "This proposal has encountered a positive response among the communist and workers parties of this continent that are sincerely trying to consolidate detente and has evoked great interest among democratic and peace-loving forces and all people of good will."

Under the same headline the paper then carries the following Belgrade-datelined report: "The LCY will not take part in the Paris meeting of European communist and workers parties on questions of peace and disarmament. This decision of the LCY Central Committee Presidium was announced by A. Grlickov, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, in an interview for the TANJUG agency."

INDRA CHAIRS 21ST FEDERAL ASSEMBLY SESSION

LD082046 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 8 Apr 80 LD

[Text] The Presidium of the Federal Assembly met in its 21st session today. The session was chaired by Alois Indra, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Assembly.

At the beginning information was presented on the apartment construction policy in the Seventh 5-Year Plan by Ladislav Supke, minister for technological and investment development.

The Presidium also discussed and reviewed the positions of the committees of both chambers on this topic. The chambers and the Presidium of the Federal Assembly fully support the concept of the apartment construction policy for the Seventh 5-Year Plan which will be implemented according to the possibilities and needs of the national economy.

The Presidium of the Federal Assembly, in its resolution, turns to national committees at all levels to safeguard the consistent implementation of the apartment construction policy in the next 5-Year Plan.

The Presidium dealt with a report on the main information which stems from complaints, proposals and letters sent by citizens and organizations of the Federal Assembly.

LEADERS ATTEND OPENING OF JOINT PARLIAMENTARY SESSION

LD091911 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 0900 GMT 9 Apr 80 LD

[Text] A 2-day joint session of the Chamber of the People and Chamber of Nations opened in Prague today. Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the Federal Assembly, welcomed Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic; Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal; and other members of the Presidium of the party Central Committee Vasil Bilak, Peter Colotka, Karel Hoffmann, Vaclav Hula, Antonin Kapek, Josef Kempny and Josef Korcak; candidate members of the party Central Committee Presidium Miloslav Hurskovic and Milos Jakes; secretaries of the party Central Committee Mikulas Beno, Jan Fojtik, Josef Haman, Josef Havlin and Jindrich Polednik; and the chairman of the party's Central Control and Auditing Commission, Miroslav Capka. The meeting was also attended by vice premiers and ministers of the federal government, representatives of various bodies, political parties and mass organizations of the National Front and other guests.

Before the opening of deliberations the participants paid homage to the memory of Rozalie Harcinikova, deputy of the Chamber of the People, and Leopold Kovalcik, deputy of the Chamber of Nations.

The report of the Government of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic on the implementation of its policy statement is being presented by Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee.

CPCZ'S KOMANICKY DISCUSSES IMPORTANCE OF WELL-MANAGED ECONOMY

AU091347 [Editorial Report AU] Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 8 April, on page 2, carries a 3,000-word article by Peter Komanicky, deputy head of a CPCZ Central Committee department, entitled "Efficient Management--The Basis of Success." After stating that "the building of the advanced socialist society...demands a new quality of the management of socioeconomic processes," the author deals with the recently adopted "Set of Measures for Improving the Planned Management System of National Economy After 1980," citing Gustav Husak's words on the requirements for its implementation, and adding: "Above all it must be stressed that the party does not regard the perfection of the management system as an isolated act, a complex of rules, regulations, norms and so forth, valid from one 5-year plan to the next; on the contrary, it is a lasting process," the author stresses, which is based on the past experience gained in the CSSR and in "the preparation of documents in the USSR. The adopted measures are the result of the objective need to ensure dialectic unity between the achieved standards of the economy and the need for its highly organized development. They do not represent a closed system. The work on complementing and further perfecting it will continue according to the needs of economic practice, and further elements and tools will be experimentally tested."

Komanicky then underscores the need to mobilize all reserves and possibilities for advancing the CSSR's economy and for utilizing the CSSR's economic potential, pointing out that the failure to respect new aspects connected with the impact of economic laws would brake the dynamics of social advance: What was progressive at the start into the Fifth and Sixth 5-Year Plans, no longer corresponds to the needs of further development, the author states.

"The demands that we place on perfecting planning and management are enhanced by the fact that we are not yet succeeding in materializing everything in harmony with our possibilities and needs."

"That is why the orientation is coming so urgently to the fore to fully utilize the CSSR's established economic potential, to ensure the intensification of production, to comprehensively improve the efficiency of production and the quality of all work," Komanicky goes on to say.

Noting that the CSSR's economic plans are now being carried out under "considerably complicated external economic-political conditions," and that the adverse impact of this situation on the CSSR's economy is "considerably mitigated solely thanks to the cooperation with the CEMA member countries, and primarily the Soviet Union," the author stresses that the present period "places new and more exacting demands on the quality and efficiency of forms and methods of the CSSR's national economic management. The overall management process and every specific management and economic work must have maximum efficiency and must be aimed at achieving effective final national economic results."

After dealing with the need to further improve the quality of planning at all levels and stressing the "significant role of counterplanning" in annual plans, the author underscores that the party and government resolution on the "complex of measures" make it clear "that the Leninist principles of management are not being changed, particularly not the principle of complexity, of the unity of the economic and the political approach, or the principle of democratic centralism, of scientific nature and main links. These Leninist principles of planned economic management not only have their specific economic content, but also a political orientation. They serve the realization of the strategic aims of the CPCZ's policy." Komanicky adds that violations of these principles greatly harmed the CSSR economy in 1968-79, stressing that the return to them after April 1969 became the basis for restoring planned economic management in the CSSR, and quoting Husak on the positive effects of this policy.

In dealing with the comprehensive system of material balances and shortcomings in material-technical supplies, the author stresses that "we must not forget that a significant factor in eliminating the shortcomings in material-technical supplies is the improvement of quality and durability of materials and products and a greater thrift in consumption. That is why the working-out of a system of norms and standards for the consumption and reserves of raw materials, other materials and products must become an inseparable part of the measures that are being implemented."

The author then deals with the role and task of economic tools and stimulants and quotes the party and government resolution mentioned above on the enhanced role of cost-accounting, pointing out: "We have learned from the bad experience in the use of economic tools particularly in the crisis-ridden years 1968-69, when an unbridled market mechanism was first being pushed through in theory, and finally also began to be implemented in many respects in practice. We reject this profoundly harmful theory and practice. They not only overestimated the role of the law of value and merchandise-monetary relations in socialist economy, but even gave them priority against the all-state planned management," the author states, stressing that, according to Marxism, "the decisive role in the system of planned management belongs to the state plan."

Noting that socialist development places increasing demands on "the intensification of production, a closer harmony between production relations and the progressive scientific-technical revolution, and the generally smooth and balanced socioeconomic development," the author goes on to say that "the speedy increase of the effectiveness of social production and of the quality of all work is the lasting basic strategic line for achieving dynamic growth in our national economy. This is not an easy thing, but it is the only road forward. The system of tasks and plan indexes is subordinated to these demands."

Komanicky then notes the diverse positive effects the working-out and implementation of this system should have for "achieving a further growth of national revenue as a realistic base of ensuring the people's material and cultural needs. The main criterion of evaluating the work of employees in production and of the management cadres will be the achieved specific results, corresponding to the all-social needs. The intention is to make the differences between good and bad enterprises and individuals be manifested more strikingly in material and moral appreciation."

Dealing with the decisive influence of science and technology on the increase of efficiency and on the technical standards and quality of products, the author stresses the expectations set in science and technology both for domestic consumption and for improving CSSR's exports, and adds: "In the past, whole packages of documents have been worked out for ensuring the accomplishment of this task, but in practice we see how many weak places we have here, how slowly the adopted resolutions are being implemented, and how we are braked by inertia. The ministries, economic production units and the working places of the scientific-research base must assess the present state of affairs most responsibly, and must draw specific conclusions for their work.

"It will depend on the solution of these and other problems how quickly and effectively we will succeed in developing and utilizing all spiritual and material resources of our society for a speedy and all-round intensification of the Czechoslovak economy. This is a difficult and most complicated work confronting all party, state and economic management bodies. In order to achieve success in this work it is imperative to make use of all forces of the party and society, as well as of the rich experience of the CEMA countries. In this sector, too, the communists must take their place at the head of the fight for working out and consistently implementing in practice the measures following from the 'complex of measures.'"

After dealing with the role and tasks of economic production units as set down in the party and government resolution mentioned above, the author states: "The CPCZ Central Committee stressed time and again that even the most perfect system of planned management does not operate automatically. A key role is again played here by the subjective factor, by the way the people--and above all the responsible workers on all management levels--grasp the substance and intentions of the measures and the way they implement them in practice. It depends primarily on the cadres, on their creative work, how the adopted measures will be asserted in practice. This also significantly raises the criteria of preparedness, responsibility and factual results in the people's activity.

"The practical implementation of the 'complex of measures' will not be simple," Komanicky says. Pointing out the prerequisites for its successful implementation, he states: "An irreplaceable role in this process belongs to party bodies and organizations. It is their primary duty, as follows from the resolution of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and the CSSR Government, to help introduce the measures in practice and to ensure that the working people understand the substance of the new methods of husbandry. This primarily means to adopt all inevitable measures for sufficiently arming communists, so that they can head the initiative and responsible work in pushing through the 'complex of measures.'

"The communist party is responsible for the development of society. That is also why the communists in all sectors--and above all in executive functions--have the great duty to apply all-social interests, which are also contained in the contents and intentions" of the party and government resolution, Komanicky says. He concludes by stressing that the implementation of measures should not be an isolated process, but must be ensured in unity and interdependence with the fulfillment of planned tasks in 1980 and with the preparation of materials for the Seventh 5-Year Plan.

MINISTER VACOK EXAMINES INTERNATIONAL SCIENTIFIC COOPERATION

AU091010 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 2 Apr 80 p 3 AU

[Article by Ing Vaclav Vacok, Slovak minister of construction and technology, in the column "Strategic Line: Efficiency and Quality": "A New and Enterprising Way in International Scientific-Technical Cooperation: Boldly for Materializing the Common Feat"]

[Excerpts] Our continued cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries must always be in first and foremost position in our endeavors for the growth of our economy, because on a long-term basis, it is this cooperation that enables us to form the effective structure of our economy and to establish the best possible conditions for developing the production and whole national economy branches that are decisive; to solve the problems of fuels, energy and raw materials under stable conditions; to ensure both nourishment for our population and the systematic increase of social labor productivity; and to solve many other all-social tasks.

Even our present orientation toward cooperation with the Soviet Union, and our more than 30 years of activity within CEMA, have convincingly proved that a great and irreplaceable role is played by this cooperation in the development and efficiency of both our own economy, and of the entire socialist society.

A particularly significant role in our socialist construction is played by scientific-technical cooperation, which dates back to the very beginnings of the world socialist system. In its development it passed through several phases, and adjusted to new conditions and demands of both the individual socialist states, and of the socialist system as a whole.

Scientific-technical cooperation with the Soviet Union is most important for us, first, because this country has at its disposal the largest economic and scientific-technical potential, which multiplies our possibilities and our forces many times over. Secondly, it is important because it links us most effectively with the rest of the world. Cooperation with such a partner, carried out in the spirit of socialist internationalism, is of extreme significance for us. It gives us certainty and great possibilities and perspectives for solving even the most complicated scientific-technical problems. At the same time it is the path leading to the world's scientific-technical wealth, an opportunity for contributing to it in the most efficient manner. It has become a factor enhancing our independence from the capitalist world, a tool for overcoming various forms of embargo and discrimination, and the base for developing our own scientific-technical potential, our long-term perspectives and aims on the path toward consolidating our people's social and life certainties.

This is most convincingly documented by the fact that, within the framework of this cooperation, we have achieved great and undoubted results, even in the present development, results without which the present and also future standards of the development of our economy could not be even imagined. Our scientific-technical cooperation with the Soviet Union today encompasses the solution of approximately 550 important problems and topics, influencing practically all decisive branches of the national economy. A significant place is held by cooperation in the branches determining scientific-technical progress, which primarily include the power industry, engineering, the metallurgical and chemical industries, electronics and electrical engineering. In this connection we must particularly underscore the fact that, without cooperation with the Soviet Union, we could never have mastered and developed certain fields of science, technology and production, because this surpasses our possibilities and our strength.

Such branches mainly include the broader development and utilization of nuclear technology and the power industry, but also, for instance, projects like the construction of the Prague metro, the development of metallurgy, computer and automation technology and so forth, and particularly many new production and scientific fields of key importance.

Today the innovation cycle in the world has become much shorter than it used to be and it continues to accelerate. That is why we cannot deal with the production of a really extensive range of goods quickly enough and why we cannot maintain high technical standards in the light of fierce world competition. From this point of view, too, cooperation is almost imperative. It is not only a matter of our wish and our sentiments, but primarily a matter of common sense, of historical logic and inevitability. The sooner and better we grasp this, and the more we do for this, the better for us. It will make progress both easier and speedier for us.

Alongside all the positive things we have already achieved in mutual cooperation with the CEMA member countries, we must also mention that we have by far not fully utilized all its possibilities, resources and advantages. This fact comes yet more strikingly to the fore if we compare it with our future tasks, perspectives and the conditions under which we will be fulfilling these tasks, if we proceed from the fact that we will be insuring our future needs in fuel, power, raw materials, other materials and the further growth of our social production under yet more difficult conditions than at present. If we realize that we will be solving far more complicated problems in a relatively shorter time in order to ensure our needs and simultaneously keep in step with the world, then we can no longer consider adequate the existing forms of this cooperation, and in some instances not even its orientation and extent. The demand, and the reality, of utilizing higher forms of collaboration, based on cooperation and specialization, on setting up common working places, laboratories and teams on the basis of binding treaties, is today becoming yet more topical and urgent.

In socialist exchange and cooperation we are concerned with attaining more intensive and higher methods of cooperating. If we mutually exchange not only goods and products, but also experience and scientific-technical knowledge, if we thus combine our forces, we will become far richer. That is also why the substantial thing in the higher forms of scientific-technical cooperation we are now pursuing is that although they are restricted to a mere exchange of information and experience, they directly multiply the scientific-technical potential and speed up research and development, and the application of their results in practice.

However, we have not yet overcome the traditional way of thinking and acting in all places in this sphere. This is particularly important in places where the scientific-technical cooperation is being directly materialized and implemented, that is, in scientific-research and development organizations, in design and planning organizations, in plants and enterprises. In many instances it is particularly here that, from force of tradition, the lower, conventional and less effective forms of cooperation are being maintained and not enough initiative is being developed for implementing higher cooperation forms. In many instances the obsolete traditions, opinions and efforts still presevere: to solve and produce everything by ourselves.

Such a road has today become impassable, and also harmful for the progressive development of our national economy. It does not lead to our aim of achieving world technical standards in decisive production fields and of maintaining these standards. This, of course, does not mean that in the future we should never make use of the forms of cooperation that have been in use up to now. On the contrary, we will continue to support and develop the mutual exchange of experts, experience, information, documentation, study visits and so forth, but already now the center of gravity must be moved further and higher.

In selecting the topics and tasks for scientific-technical cooperation, the governments of the CSSR and of the Czech and Slovak Socialist Republics proceed primarily from factors that decisively influence the further development of our national economy. These mainly lie in the difficulty of ensuring the needs for raw materials and power, the exhausted manpower reserves, and the imperative need to speed up the renewal cycle of technological processes, machinery and equipment, particularly with a view to their more effective implementation on foreign markets. Other factors include the need to make intensive use of Czechoslovak territory for economic activities, and of its influence on living environments.

The principle has been formulated that the main form of our further scientific-technical cooperation is to be cooperation based on a precise division of labor; on the definition of feasible and binding technical-economic parameters of technologies, machines, apparatuses and equipment that are being developed; and on the materialization of the results achieved in research and development. The results should be coordinated in practical life--to the point of mass production and mutual marketing. That is why it is imperative--precisely now, after the signing of the document on long-term specialization and cooperation with the USSR--that the future producers take part in the realization of this document, thus enabling the favorable conditions and prerequisites to become a reality not only in research cooperation or specialization, but also in production and in a speedier social utilization of results in the participating states.

Together with this it is imperative to strive in every way, and in all places where expedient and effective, to set up temporary research and development collectives and joint laboratories, particularly in those instances where the research work will require unique and expensive equipment and technology and where it will be necessary to concentrate the best scientists, technicians and other experts in a single working place.

However, cooperation is not created, arranged and especially not carried out only from above, but in all links and at all levels of management. At the same time it is carried out mainly in executive organizations--that is, directly in research and development institutes, economic production units, enterprises, plants and other organizations directly involved.

On top of that, the intermediary management links, enterprises and research organizations must themselves directly organize--within the framework of the principles agreed on--the contacts and cooperation with their partner organizations in the USSR and other CEMA countries. Particularly in scientific-technical development the extent and significance of this cooperation is both great and extremely important.

Present practice is such that the higher forms of cooperation are mostly organized from above, but the joint "solution collectives" and other collectives and thematic teams not only can, but also should be promptly and effectively formed in cooperation with their partner organizations directly at the level of economic production units, enterprises, research and development organizations; and not only for the tasks already anchored in the plan, but also those outside the plan, possibly even as the first shoots of initiative for the future plan.

It is particularly necessary for us to proceed more boldly, especially in overcoming the vestiges of "isolationist" notions and habits--namely, to solve everything by ourselves--which are still frequently raging in the heads of many workers, thus binding their hands and preventing a bolder and most consistent development of cooperation.

It is exactly the notions about relying only on our own strength that are leading us to mediocrity in our technical development compared with the world, but this mediocrity leads to backwardness; they cannot produce outstanding living and cultural standards, but only mediocre or even below average ones. That is why we all must make an effort in this respect.

At the same time it should increasingly become one of the main criterias for evaluating every one of us, particularly persons in leading and management posts, but also for evaluating whole ministerial departments, enterprises, plants, research organizations and their working collectives according to the well-known slogan "in a new way and with initiative in international scientific-technical cooperation," which is not merely a one-day slogan. It is particularly important to combine the efforts of scientists, technicians, workers, cooperative farmers and management workers, and not to stop at voicing ideas and suggestions, but always to carry them out to the end--to the successful completion of the joint work.

If, up to now, the deepening cooperation with the Soviet Union and other CEMA countries was one of the main pillars of our development--and not merely the scientific-technical, but also all-round development--then in the coming period this feature will steadily and greatly increase. All that strengthens it and improves its quality, contributes to this development; and all that weakens it, decisively diminishes the possibilities of our progress and our growth and also the possibilities of improving our people's living and cultural standards in the advanced socialist society.

It is not enough to proclaim internationalism, to profess allegiance to it verbally and theoretically, to manifestly declare one's attitude to it. Today internationalism also means to place the achievements of the common scientific-technical efforts in the service of nations and, through this, to achieve results corresponding to world standards, with high parameters and high utility values. National pride? Yes, that is all right, but it must be pride in the outstanding international results of cooperation, primarily within the framework of our own socialist community. It is with these views that we must start materializing the long-term program of developing specialization and cooperation of production between the CSSR and USSR, adopted and signed this March.

BRIEFS

SPRING SOWING IN SLOVAKIA--By 24 March, the spring crops in Slovakia were sown on 72,628 hectares, that is on 32.7 percent of the planned area. West Slovak farmers sowed spring crops on 60 percent of the region's planned area, central Slovak farmers on 4.9 percent and East Slovak farmers on 1.4 percent of the region's planned area. Because of bad weather, legumes in Slovakia have been sown only on 15.4 percent of the planned area thus far. The sowing of early potatoes is lagging and sugar beets cannot be planted yet. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 27 Mar 80 p 2 AU]

LAGGING SOWING CHORES--An unprecedented situation is developing this spring in the fields of the East Slovak region. Only the first 1,000 hectares of grain have been sown, compared with the tens of thousands sown at this time last year. The sown acreage amounts to less than 2 percent of the 57,037 hectares planned for spring barley. Due to the vagaries of the weather, not one hectare of the fields had been sown in the last 5 working days. [Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 31 Mar 80 p 1 AU]

MILITIA OFFICIAL'S SUDDEN DEATH--J. Patka, deputy chief of the main staff of the CSSR's People's Militia and bearer of several high decorations, has died suddenly at the age of 53. The CPCZ has thus lost a selfless functionary. [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 1 Apr 80 p 2 AU]

ADN REPORTS REQUEST FOR ASYLUM FROM NATO SECRETARY

LD091438 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1407 GMT 9 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--On 8 April 1980 L. Verrept, a secretary at the international Secretariat of the highest executive organ of the NATO Pact, and a Belgian national, reported to the GDR border authorities and asked for asylum on personal grounds of conscience.

Her knowledge of the danger of NATO policy, which she had acquired from seeing many thousands of secret plans, caused her to take this step. They included the measures taken by the nuclear planning group for the "modernization" of NATO's medium-range nuclear missiles and the attitude of Bonn Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher at the foreign ministers' meeting on 12 December 1979.

MUECKENBERGER SPEECH AT DANISH CP CONGRESS REPORTED

AU082030 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5/6 Apr 80 p 6 AU

[Report on speech given by Erich Mueckenberger, SED Central Committee Politburo member and chairman of the SED Central Party Control Commission, head of the SED delegation attending the 26th Party Congress of the Danish Communist Party, given on 4 April in Copenhagen, entitled: "We Are Linked by Fraternal Solidarity"]

[Text] Addressing the delegates of the 26th party congress, Erich Mueckenberger reaffirmed the SED's affiliation with the Danish Communist Party, the revolutionary spearhead of the country's workers class. We assure you of our inviolable solidarity and reaffirm that the communists of the GDR will continue to stand by you in your hard struggle as they have in the past, in alignment with our tested long-standing traditions and in the spirit of proletarian internationalism, the head of the SED delegation stated in his greetings address.

People's Well-Being Is the SED's Most Important Concern

"Under the party's leadership, in firm alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, in our capacity as a member of the socialist community of states and CEMA and the Warsaw Pact, we clearly and unequivocally advocate the further successful building of the developed socialist society, particularly today, when mass unemployment, inflation and monetary crises as well as soaring prices have become a persisting phenomenon in most of the capitalist states. This is and will remain our inviolable aim.

"The SED is currently engaged in preparations for the 10th party congress to be held in 1981. Preparations are taking place in close and trusting cooperation with the working people and in firm alliance with all social forces in the GDR, in unerring pursuit of the course of the ninth party congress.

"A few weeks ago, at the 11th meeting of the SED Central Committee, we assessed the implementation of the decisions of the ninth party congress. Comrade Erich Honecker, general secretary of the party, was able to make the following observation: 'The positive assessment we can conclude from all social fields, including the social-political sphere, was made possible by raising the level of our political work. [paragraph continues]

"'This was also of decisive significance in increasing our country's economic strength as the basic prerequisite for the further gradual increase of our people's material and cultural standard of living.'

"In this context it should not be overlooked that we have achieved this despite an aggravated international situation and an increased burden on the GDR's external economy. In spite of all this we are striving to unerringly proceed on the path staked out by the SED's Ninth Party Congress. We are continuing to do everything possible for the people's well-being and for the improvement of their material and cultural standard of living, because this is and remains the most important cause of our policy. Nothing is done as a means in itself. We communists always strive to increase social security, to achieve better educational facilities for all, to involve the millions of citizens in creative cooperation in the management of the state and the economy, to bring them to active participation in the wielding of power and the steady expansion of socialist democracy in our state of workers and peasants.

Aggressive Imperialist Forces Fan Tension

"Firmly rooted in the socialist community of states, shoulder to shoulder with the Soviet Union, the GDR advocates the securing of peace, the continuation of the policy of detente and peaceful coexistance. This is no mere lip service, because we need continued peace, for the further development of the socialist society.

"On the other hand--and here we coincide, dear Danish comrades, with your assessment--it is not for the first time that people experience that aggressive forces of imperialism want to divert attention from the deepening symptoms of crisis in their own countries by fueling international tensions and that they try to force their will on other peoples in the process.

"This was mainly the case with the adoption of the long-term program by NATO in May 1978 at the Washington council meeting, and with the NATO Brussels meeting missiles decision--which was taken regardless of all warnings voiced by the Soviet Union and the other socialist states and despite all protests of the world public. The implementation of the NATO Brussels missile decision is bound to usher in another round of the arms race.

"The fabricated claim about a purported threat from the East does not change anything in this state of affairs, nor does the suggestion that NATO must rearm in order to preempt the 'danger from the East.'

"What NATO and especially the United States and the FRG are aiming at is to change the military balance in Europe in their favor, but this intention will never come true.

"One thing is for sure--and here, too, we fully agree with you--the aggravation of the international situation does not evolve from the Soviet Union's assistance granted to Afghanistan; the reasons for the aggravated confrontation course of the United States and other NATO countries lie in the acts of those imperialist forces who see detente as an obstacle to their aggressive plans, to the fanning of a military psychosis and to their interference in the internal affairs of the socialist countries."

Steadfast Defender of National Interests

Erich Mueckenberger reaffirmed the GDR's support for the Soviet Union's peace initiative of 6 October 1979. [paragraph continues]

There is no reasonable alternative to the policy of detente, disarmament and peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems. The GDR has a special responsibility in securing peace, being situated on the border between socialism and imperialism. "Therefore we advocate the continuation and expansion of relations of peaceful coexistence with the capitalist countries."

Erich Mueckenberger pointed out that our two parties belong to the strongest social force of our epoch, the communist world movement. He assured: "We support your struggle for the national and social interests of the working people of Denmark, for the deepening of the action unity of the workers class and for democratic social changes in your country. We highly value your principled Marxist-Leninist and mass-affiliated policy in your capacity as a patriotic force that is defending Denmark's national independence and freedom.

"Let me, therefore, thank you in the name of the GDR communists for your indefatigable advocation of the international recognition of our state and the further development of the friendly relations between our peoples.

"With all our heart we also wish the Danish Communist Party many successes in the struggle for peace, democracy and social progress in the future."

CUBA'S RODRIGUEZ MEETS WITH STOPH, VERNER

Talks With Stoph

FL091256 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1100 GMT 9 Apr 80 FL

[Text] GDR Council of Minister chairman Willi Stoph has held talks with Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, vice president of the councils of state and ministers. Carlos Rafael, who is also a member of the PCC Politburo, arrived in Berlin yesterday heading a Cuban delegation to the meeting of the CUBA-GDR intergovernmental committee for economic, scientific and technical cooperation.

During the meeting the two leaders discussed matters dealing with the international situation and the struggle being waged by Cuba and the GDR against imperialism and for strengthening peace.

Talks With Verner

LD091856 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1517 GMT 9 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Berlin--Paul Verner, member of the Politburo and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received Carlos Rafael Rodriguez, member of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee Politburo for a talk today. Carlos Rafael Rodriguez conveyed cordial greetings from the first secretary of the Cuban Communist Party Central Committee, chairman of the Council of State and of the Council of Ministers of the Republic of Cuba, Fidel Castro, to the general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, Erich Honecker, which were returned with thanks and equal cordiality.

During the talk, which took place in a frank and friendly atmosphere, the two men briefed each other on political and economic developments and implementation of the decisions of the party congresses in the two countries.

They also discussed the matter of further deepening cooperation between the two fraternal parties and countries and international problems. They noted a full agreement of views.

DKP ACCEPTS INVITATION TO PARIS COMMUNIST MEETING

LD091758 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1620 GMT 9 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Duesseldorf--The Presidium of DKP party executives has decided to accept the invitation by the French Communist Party and the PZPR for a meeting of European communist and workers parties on questions of peace and disarmament in Paris on 28 and 29 April. This was announced today by the Press Department of the DKP Executive.

A letter signed by DKP Chairman Herbert Mies to the French Communist Party and the PZPR emphasizes that the meeting can contribute towards stepping up the struggle against counter-arming and the deployment of new U.S. nuclear missiles in the heart of Europe. It would also be suitable to strengthen cooperation between the European communist and workers parties in implementing the most important human right--the right to live in peace.

USSR EMBASSY MARKS ANNIVERSARY OF LENIN'S BIRTH

AU100820 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 9 Apr 80 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--A meeting in honor of the 110th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Ilich Lenin took place on Tuesday in the USSR Embassy in the GDR. It was attended by representatives of the GDR Ministry of Foreign Affairs and by diplomats from socialist fraternal countries and other friendly states. Ambassador Petr Abrasimov spoke at the meeting.

HONECKER CONGRATULATES ETHIOPIA'S MENGISTU ON ANNIVERSARY

AU081947 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 5/6 Apr 80 p 1 AU

[Text] Erich Honecker, SED Central Committee general secretary and GDR State Council chairman, sent the following telegram to Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia:

In the name of the SED Central Committee, the State Council and the people of the GDR, I convey to you, comrade chairman, to the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Ethiopian people, most cordial congratulations on the 39th anniversary of the victory of the Ethiopian people over the fascist occupiers.

During the recent visit of the party and state delegation, which I headed, we were able to see with our own eyes the great revolutionary changes brought about in your country for the benefit of the working people. It left a deep impression on us.

I want to take this opportunity to wish the Ethiopian people and their leadership further successes in the consolidation and deepening of the achievements of the revolution.

SIXTH FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY CONGRESS WITH INDIA CLOSES

AU090750 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Apr 80 p 5 AU

["Common Peace Struggle Links India and the GDR: Sixth Congress of Friendship Society Concluded in Delhi; from our Southeast Asian correspondent Dr. Rolf Guenther"]

[Summary] "Delhi--The sixth national congress of the India-GDR Friendship Society ended in Delhi on Sunday afternoon with the adoption of a declaration and several political resolutions as well as with the election of the new leading organs of the society." In the declaration the conference appeals to the Indian people to strengthen the friendship and cooperation with the GDR and the other socialist states in view of the increasingly dangerous imperialist activities in the region. The political resolutions deal with problems of the joint struggle for peace and security, for international solidarity as well as against imperialism and fascism. "In addition, the conference calls for the national culture to be defended against imperialist permeation and for cooperation with the GDR in this struggle." An appeal was made to all progressive and democratic forces to worthily commemorate the 110th anniversary of Lenin's birth and the 35th anniversary of the victory over fascism.

Prominent Indian political figures spoke at the final session. "Thus Commerce Minister Pranab Kumar Mukherjee stressed that as a result of the long-term economic agreements the trade relations between India and the GDR have developed advantageously for both sides. GDR delegation leader Gerald Goetting stated before the commission for cooperation between India and the GDR how significant the development of the mutual relations is.

"After the approval of the secretary general's report the delegates elected the new national council and other leading bodies. Mrs Subharda Joshi and Prof Nand Lal Gupta were re-elected president and secretary general respectively."

AUTHORITIES ARREST FRG CITIZEN FOR TRANSIT ABUSE

AU090830 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 7 Apr 80 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--Late in the evening on 3 April 80, GDR security organs caught red-handed and arrested FRG citizen Detlef Schoetzau at the Berlin-Heinrich-Heine-Strasse GDR border checkpoint for a crime committed under Section 105 of the criminal code. An agent of a criminal gang operating from the FRG and Berlin (West), Schoetzau abused the generous regulations for entry into Berlin, the capital of the GDR, for preparing and executing further subversive acts against the transit agreement. An investigation was instituted and an arrest warrant issued. The Mercedes car with the licence plates B-AI 1828 used in the crime was impounded.

AUTHORITIES ARREST BORDER VIOLATOR

AU090835 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 8 Apr 80 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--On 6 Apr 80, FRG citizen Helmut Schuppert violated the GDR border in the Heiligenstadt area. He was arrested. The competent GDR bodies are currently investigating the details of the border violation.

'POLITICAL REASONS' CITED IN LATEST U.S. ANTI-IRAN MEASURES

LD091226 Budapest MTI in English 1053 GMT 9 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 9 (MTI)--As is known, the United States Monday broke off diplomatic relations with Iran and put a ban on the still existing trade, too. This and a number of other anti-Iran measures were announced by President Carter in an unusually harsh statement. If these measures fail to result in an "immediate" release of the hostages, he added, further moves by Washington may follow.

"Home and foreign political considerations appear to have been equally present behind the discontinuation of diplomatic relations and the ultimatum-like demands and threats," reads a commentary in Wednesday's NEPSZABADSAG. As for the home political reasons, the hard line elaborated by the presidential advisory body and sanctioned by Carter, began to work as the electoral fights were sharpening in America. The outcome of the hitherto primaries shows that some of the American citizens were impressed by Carter's 'toughness.' And because Carter will probably be confronted by the conservative Reagan, it is he whom the President is now trying to overrun from the right.

"One of the foreign political reasons for the latest anti-Iran moves is Carter's failure in his efforts to settle the USA-Iran crisis. The antecedents are known to all. The Government of the United States, ignoring the just claim of the Iranian millions, granted asylum to the deposed shah whom Tehran wants to try and call to account for his anti-people deeds. When the commercial blockade and threats with military force failed to work, Washington changed the tone. They tried to make the Iranian leadership believe--and this tone was growing especially loud at the time of the Afghanistan events--that the Iranian revolution is facing a menace from the Soviet side and not from the American. The Carter administration added to all this: Every problem can be settled, if Iran turns the hostages back or at least removes them from under the control of the students professing the ideas of the Islamic revolution. This game was certainly aimed at dividing the Iranian leadership and breaking the anti-imperialist national unity of the Iranian people."

"Ayatollah Khomeyni's recent announcement that the hostages would remain under the control of the revolutionary students evidences that the siren song has failed to produce the expected results. So the club was taken in hand again. "Carter's allies are in no easy position at all. Washington obviously expects them to take side with it. But how can identify themselves with Carter unpredictable moves such countries as, for example, Japan, which meets 17 percent of its petroleum needs by imports from Iran? [sentence as received] "Washington,however, seems to have ignored not only the interests of its Western allies. Nor does it pay regard to the (?possible) reactions from Iran and other Mid-East countries," says the commentator of NEPSZABADSAG.

KNUFNS DELEGATION OPENS TALKS 9 APRIL

LD100906 Budapest MTI in English 0612 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 9 (MTI)--Talks between the delegations of the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front and the Central Committee of the Kampuchean National United Front for National Salvation [KNUFNS] opened in Budapest on Wednesday. Istvan Sarlos, member of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party Political Committee and general secretary of the front National Council, informed the visiting delegation, which is headed by the Kampuchean front's General Secretary Yos Por, about the domestic and foreign policies of the Hungarian People's Republic as well as about the resolutions adopted by the 12th Congress of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party.

During the day the Kampuchean delegation was received by leaders of the Hungarian Peace Council and the Hungarian Solidarity Committee. Mrs. Nandorne Sebestyen, president of the Peace Council, and Sandor Harmati, president of the Solidarity Committee, briefed the visitors about the work and most important tasks of their respective organizations as well as about their solidarity actions in support of the Kampuchean people.

KAMPUCHEAN TRADE UNION DELEGATION DEPARTS 9 APRIL

LD100908 Budapest MTI in English 0622 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 9 (MTI)--The Kampuchean trade union delegation, headed by TU President Meas Samnang, left Budapest on Wednesday at the end of its visit here at the invitation of the Presidium of the Central Council of Hungarian Trade Unions (SZOT). The delegation was received by Sandor Gaspar, general secretary of SZOT. The visitors conducted talks with SZOT Deputy General Secretary Sandor Jakab and other TU leaders. The Kampuchean trade union delegation called at factories and agricultural cooperatives. It was received by Hungarian Heavy Industry Minister Pal Simon and Deputy Metallurgy and Machine Engineering Minister Andras Gabor.

COMMUNICATIONS MINISTER PULLAI LEAVES FOR CSSR

LD101050 Budapest MTI in English 1005 GMT 10 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Budapest, April 9 (MTI)--Hungarian Communication and Post Minister Arpad Pullai left for Czechoslovakia on Wednesday for an official visit there. The Hungarian minister and his Czechoslovak host, Federal Transport Minister Vladimir Blazek, will review transport issues of mutual interest to their countries. Arpad Pullai will also have talks with Czechoslovak Post and Telecommunications Minister Vlastimil Chalupa.

LEADERS GREET POLISH COUNTERPARTS ON REELECTION

AU100816 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 9 Apr 80 p 8 AU

[Text] In a message Pal Losonczi conveyed his good wishes to Henryk Jablonski on the occasion of his reelection as chairman of the State Council of the Polish People's Republic. Gyorgy Lazar greeted Edward Babiuch, who was reelected as chairman of the Council of Ministers. Antal Apro sent his greetings to Stanislaw Gucwa, reelected marshal of the Polish Sejm.

FOREIGN TRADE WITH SOCIALIST STATES SLOWS

LD091515 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1000 GMT 9 Apr 80 LD

[Text] This year Hungarian foreign trade with socialist countries is to grow slightly less than before. In his press briefing this afternoon, deputy minister of foreign trade, Janos Vas, said that all the socialist countries are endeavoring to save imports because, like Hungary, all are affected by difficulties in the world market. Because of the changes, the trade agreements made for this year within the 5-year agreement made in 1975 have had to be modified. As far as Hungarian foreign trade is concerned, exports to the socialist countries will grow by 4 percent, and imports fromthem by 2.5 percent. Hungarian-Soviet foreign trade is to grow at a much greater pace than the average, as will trade with the other socialist countries in Europe. Finally, the deputy minister of foreign trade said that the import of the most important raw materials and energy carriers and machinery necessary for investments is already assured.

BABIUCH RECEIVES SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN TRADE MINISTER

LD091404 Warsaw PAP in English 1321 GMT 9 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 9 April, PAP--Chairman of the Council of Ministers Edward Babiuch today received First Vice-Minister of Foreign Trade of the USSR Yuriy Brezhnev, on a visit to Poland. In the course of the meeting they discussed some questions of further development of economic cooperation and trade exchange between Poland and the Soviet Union, including those concerning cooperation in transport. Present at the meeting were Polish Minister of Foreign Trade and Shipping Ryszard Karski and Soviet Ambassador to Poland Boris Aristov.

PZPR DELEGATION OPENS TALKS WITH FINNISH CP LEADERS

LD092322 Warsaw PAP in English 2117 GMT 9 Apr 80 LD

[By PAP correspondent Andrzej Nowicki]

[Text] Helsinki, 9 April, PAP--A delegation of the Polish United Workers' Party Central Committee, headed by Secretary of the PUWP CC Jerzy Waszczuk, is now on a visit to Helsinki at the invitation of the Finnish Communist Party.

The Polish delegation today opened talks with the Finnish side led by Chairman of the Finnish Communist Party Aarne Saarinen. The talks concentrated on the two parties' current work, international working class movement and cooperation between the PUWP and the FCP.

Jerzy Waszczuk informed the hosts about the course and outcome of the 8th PUWP congress and presented the PUWP stand on the key issues of international policy and international workers' movement in the struggle for detente and world security, military detente and European disarmament in particular. He pointed to the topicality and significance of the proposal to convene a European conference on military detente and disarmament in Warsaw, which had been put forth by First Secretary of the PUWP CC Edward Gierek at the 8th PUWP Congress.

J. Waszczuk and Deputy Foreign Minister J. Czyrek met with Finland's Foreign Minister Paavo Vayrynen. At the meeting both sides stressed the convergence of views and stands of the two nations on the issue of detente, the military one in particular.

DAILY CITES 'LACK OF MILITARY BALANCE' IN WORSENED WORLD CLIMATE

AU091630 Warsaw SLOWO POWSZECHNE in Polish 5,6,7 Apr 80 p 3 AU

[Janusz Stefanowicz article: "Why?"]

[Text] THE DISTINCT DETERIORATION IN THE CLIMATE OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS THAT WE HAVE NOTICED IN THE PAST FEW MONTHS HAS EASILY DISCERNIBLE SPECIFIC REASONS. THE CHIEF REASON IS THE NATO COUNCIL'S DECISION TO MODERNIZE NUCLEAR ARMAMENTS IN THE EUROPEAN THEATER AND WASHINGTON'S HYSTERICAL REACTION TO THE AFGHAN EVENTS--REACTION CAUSED TO SOME EXTENT BY THE ELECTION CAMPAIGN AND ALSO BY THE PERSONAL QUALITIES OF THE LEADERSHIP OF THE AMERICAN SHIP OF STATE. HOWEVER, THE TASK OF EVALUATING THE SITUATION AND, ALL THE MORE SO, OF PREDICTING ITS DEVELOPMENT ONLY ON THE BASIS OF THE CURRENT FACTS IS VERY QUESTIONABLE. TO UNDERSTAND THE PRESENT TIMES AND TO FORESEE THE FUTURE AS RATIONALLY AS POSSIBLE IT IS NECESSARY TO RESORT TO THE MORE PROFOUND PHENOMENA TAKING PLACE IN INTERNATIONAL LIFE. ONE COULD WRITE A BOOK ABOUT THEM, BUT ONE CAN ALSO PRESENT THEM AS A JOURNALISTIC SYNTHESIS WITHOUT HAVING TO RESORT TO EXCESSIVE SIMPLIFICATIONS. AND THAT IS WHAT WE REALLY NEED.

The saying now circulating has it that East-West relations are returning to a state of cold war. That is a double and even paradoxical misunderstanding.

On the one hand, the adherents of such a view ignore the enormous progress that the entire world--especially its industrialized areas in the East and in the West--has made in the process of political, military and economic interdependence and in the maturity and openness of the societies in the East and West. Viewed from the present positions, the cold war of the forties and fifties reflects a relatively primitive state of international relations and of the needs--not only economic ones--of the individual countries. To put it briefly, the "shutting in of oneself" was at that time both justified (by the needs of the revolution in the East and by the Western governing classes' fear of this revolution) and objectively possible because the incentives for exchanges and cooperation were not sufficiently powerful.

On the other hand, the lighthearted pronouncement that the cold war is returning ignores the greatly complicated character of East-West relations compared with earlier times. The consequence of that complicated character of relations is the greatly increased risk inherent in every confrontation between the two groups, especially between their leading powers, and the point here is not just the incomparably greater capacity for annihilation (and self-annihilation) produced by the frightening technological progress of the unceasing arms race. The world of the period of the classical cold war was charmingly simple. It was a "dipolar" world because the decisions that were crucial for the prospects for war or peace were the exclusive domain of the two largest powers that, despite appearances, displayed a firm sobriety. Although East-West relations were surrounded by an atmosphere of hostility, the political-territorial status quo was zealously observed. Whatever took place outside that area--we should bear in mind that a stormy process of decolonization was in progress at the same time--did not in any significant way influence those relations. Even the test of strength in Korea was conducted with complete control.

WHY THEN THE ATMOSPHERE OF HOSTILITY, REGARDLESS OF THE IDEOLOGICAL MOTIVES AND THE INTERNAL POLITICAL SITUATION OF EACH GROUPING? THE ANSWER TO THIS IS SIMPLE: THERE WAS NO BALANCE OF MILITARY POWER. At first the United States had the monopoly on atomic weapons, thus a technological superiority in that regard and, finally, an obvious superiority in weapon carriers. With the help of its long-range bombers and thanks to its bases in the vicinity of the Soviet Union it was capable of attacking Soviet territory. On the other hand, the Soviet side had been deprived of reciprocal status until it acquired intercontinental ballistic missiles at the end of the fifties.

Nor was it an accident that the first harbingers of political detente coincided with the beginning of the process by which the USSR gained equal military potential and that the ripening of that process--roughly from the end of the sixties to mid-seventies--took place during a period of stabilization of that balance. It is common knowledge that the balance in question became the foundation and basic criterion of many and important Soviet-American accords during the presidencies of Nixon and Ford.

However, at this point we have to make a crucial observation: THAT WAS THE ONLY PERIOD DURING WHICH U.S. LEADERS GENUINELY RECOGNIZED THE PRINCIPLE OF PARITY OR EQUAL SECURITY FOR BOTH SIDES. That phenomenon, which is at odds with the entire philosophy of American imperialism, was occasioned by particular circumstances: by the bogging down in the mud of Vietnam and, later on, by the Watergate affair--that is, by the features of the internal and external weakness of the United States--and by the strong personality of Henry Kissinger, whose intellectual capacity and diplomatic techniques had developed in line with the 19th century ideas of the balance of power. Actually President Carter and his advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski had adopted at once the traditional position that Defense Secretary Brown pithily defined as either the United States is the first power of the world or it faces weakness and decadence.

ONE HAS TO STATE WITH SORROW AND CONCERN THAT THE CONCEPT OF BALANCE--THE ONLY RATIONAL CONCEPT IN THE WORLD ARMED TO THE TEETH--HAS NOT TAKEN ROOT AMONG THE AMERICAN POWER ELITE, AND THAT IS ONE OF THE CHIEF, PROFOUND REASONS FOR THE PRESENT CRISIS OF INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS.

The situation with regard to energy and raw materials is another important reason. I have mentioned that the stormy events in the Third World in the past did not exert a more significant impact on East-West relations because the capitalist world believed--just for a time--that neocolonialist methods would insure for it a free access to the cheap sources of energy and raw materials and would help sell its industrial products, regardless of various ideological fluctuations in the liberated countries. That is why only the oil crisis in the fall of 1974, which the OPEC countries have forged into a permanent strategy, made it clear to the West that not only the "bonanza" of cheap sources of supplies was over, but, what was more, their economies were dependent on the political situation in the countries with raw materials, a situation that was feebly controlled by the West or not at all. The sorry and even humiliating fact that the great powers are unable to control the backward states that are rich in oil and other raw materials has been obscured by the convenient and equally naive theory purporting that the recalcitrance of those states is a result of anti-West actions by the Soviet Union and its allies. Unfortunately, that theory is consistent with the mentality and ignorance of international affairs on the part of U.S. society and, to a lesser degree, on the part of other Western societies.

CHINA HAS GREATLY ASSISTED THE AMERICANS--BOTH ON THE PROPAGANDA LEVEL AND ON THE STRICTLY POLITICAL LEVEL--IN CONSTRUCTING SUCH A DISTORTED PICTURE OF THE CHANGES TAKING PLACE IN THE THIRD WORLD. However, Beijing's chief subversive role with regard to peace and stability in the world involves efforts to MOUNT--TOGETHER WITH THE UNITED STATES--AN ANTI-SOVIET SYSTEM OF POLITICAL-MILITARY LINKS ALONG THE ENTIRE SOUTHERN LIMITS OF THE SOVIET UNION. Sino-American cooperation enabled Beijing not only to try to terrorize Vietnam, but also to create (with Pakistan's participation) the situation in Afghanistan that induced the Soviet Union to take direct action. Moreover, China's intensive armaments, including nuclear armaments, are creating prospects for a dangerous asymmetry of security between the United States, which actually has to reckon with only one adversary, and the Soviet Union, which also has to take into account the situation in its far eastern approaches. That is why the already complicated, dynamic problem of the balance of power in a dipolar world is beginning to get even more complicated.

Those are--briefly--the chief reasons for the destabilization of international relations, which, regardless of the current facts and attitudes of the U.S. administration, has also caused a retreat in the process of detente in Europe.

That is why the crucial question is: Do U.S. efforts to achieve and consolidate military superiority, the struggle of the capitalist world to secure the sources of energy and raw materials, the uneasy and often explosive situation in various regions of the Third World, the ever more marked impact of China's anti-Soviet policy on international relations--do all these factors compound the phenomenon of the "death of detente?"

IT WOUID BE NAIVE TO MAKE LIGHT OF THE INFLUENCE OF THOSE FACTORS ON EUROPE'S POLITICAL CLIMATE. Our continent cannot be isolated in the long run from the events that take place even thousands of kilometers away, all the more so when such events antagonize Soviet-American relations. Nevertheless, it is true that the European nations are especially interested in the development of the process of detente and have every reason to be so interested.

That is made up of many factors of diversified character: A sense of the community of destiny based on age-old traditions and reinforced by the memory of the World War II holocaust; the consciousness that a war in Europe would have to be a thermonuclear war that would annihilate European societies, civilization and cultures; a high--albeit still insufficient--degree of economic interdependence; the developing network of personal and cultural contacts; and the actual level of political cooperation as codified by the decalog of the CSCE Final Act principles.

The aforementioned features should favor--in the long run--the process of the autonomy of European security toward the gradual construction of the collective security system. It is obvious that this system will be restricted in its construction and functioning by the contradictory or divergent interests of the individual states and by the fundamental division into the two political systems, even if it is possible to eliminate from it the division into the two military-political blocs. The disputes and conflicts resulting from those two basic contradictions will inevitably accompany the policy of security in East-West relations--that is, in Europe above all--no matter how elaborate the standards of security. What matters is that those disputes and conflicts are not settled by actual force or by threatened force or by economic and political pressure, but by equal interstate contacts and negotiations aimed at cooperation and not confrontation.

OUR COMMUNITY'S PEACE POLICY CREATES SUCH A CHANCE, ALSO IN THE PRESENT UNEASY AND DIFFICULT PERIOD.

ZABINSKI OUTLINES PZPR RESOLUTIONS IN DANISH CP CONGRESS ADDRESS

AU091242 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 5, 6, 7 Apr 80 pp 1, 2 AU

[Speech by PZPR Central Committee Secretary Andrzej Zabinski at the 4 April session of the 26th Congress of the Danish Communist Party in Copenhagen]

[Text] I would like to take this opportunity to thank you on behalf of the PZPR Central Committee for your invitation to the 26th congress of your party. Comrades, I also would like to extend to you and through you to all members of the Danish Communist Party, the workers class and all the working people of Denmark the warm internationalist greetings from the PZPR Central Committee, from the Polish communists, who are over 3 million strong, and from all the working people building socialist Poland.

Your congress is taking place during particularly important events in the international arena. The advocates of cold war, who want a return to the policy of strength, are increasing their activities. However, efforts to achieve progress in strengthening peace in Europe and the world and to consolidate the principles of peaceful coexistence and the struggle of nations for independence, democracy and socialism are predominant.

We regard with great admiration and esteem the Danish communists and the stubborn struggle of your party for Denmark's socioeconomic transformations. We have been linked for years by internationalist bonds of solidarity and by mutual support for the activities of our two parties in the interest of the working people in our countries and in the interest of peace, security and social progress in Europe and the world. That is why we join you in your joy over the achievements of the Danish Communist Party in the period between the congresses.

Some 35 years ago People's Poland embarked upon the road to socialist construction. Our socialist fatherland has fulfilled the ideas and dreams of generations of patriots, advocates of progress and fighters for the Polish working people's freedom and prosperity. [paragraph continues]

During those years we have rebuilt the country from war ravages, carried through Poland's socialist industrialization, expanded the production potential and increased national wealth many times over. The development of the economy and the socialist social relations is the foundation of the transformations of the country and its structure and will enrich the people's intellectual potential and opportunities.

Our country's development in the past 35 years has not been without difficulties, but our party has consistently sought to achieve its goals and has always born in mind the good of the workers class and all the people.

The seventies were a special period in Poland's development. The great acceleration of economic growth, the general modernization of the economy, the priority of social aims and the considerable increase in living standards enabled our party to proclaim at the seventh congress in 1975 the task of switching over to the construction of a developed socialist society. The consistent implementation of the policy mapped out by the party in the seventies has helped to strengthen the socialist social relations and the people's socialist consciousness, to improve and consolidate the socialist states, to intensify the action unity with the Soviet Union and other socialist community countries and to strengthen Poland's international position.

Activities to preserve, consolidate and spread peace are the unchangeable focus of our Marxist-Leninist party's attention. That is because aspirations to peace result from the very nature of our ideology and socialist system. Few nations know the tragic meaning of war as well as we do. Having lived in peace for 35 years, we have come to know its invaluable blessings. We regard peace as the supreme good and basic right of man, all nations, all mankind.

At present our party and all our people are concentrating their efforts on implementing the resolutions of the eighth congress which was held in February 1980. The congress adopted a program which outlines our country's further development. The congress also stressed the great importance of social aims and of all that compounds the Polish family's prosperity and the people's increasingly better living and working conditions.

In mapping out the tenets of Poland's socioeconomic development in the next 5 years, the congress emphasized the need to intensify all the people's efforts in the struggle for disarmament and security. We realize that, in order to preserve and spread peace, nothing is more important today than the continuation of the policy of detente and the transformation of detente into a lasting, universal and irreversible process. To achieve that it is necessary to halt the arms race.

Together with the USSR and other socialist countries Poland launches many initiatives to intensify and consolidate peace. The adoption by the United Nations of Poland's resolution on educating societies in the spirit of peace has been an outstanding illustration of our country's peace policy. The Polish message addressed to the states of the world on the 40th anniversary of the Third Reich's aggression against Poland and on the outbreak of World War II was also a message of peace. It appealed to parliaments and governments to counter the forces of aggression and war and to promote the development of equal international cooperation which is advantageous to everyone.

During the eighth congress PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek declared the readiness of Warsaw--our heroic capital--to host a conference on detente and disarmament in Europe. We see an urgent need for and desirability of such a conference.

The Polish people, who have such a bitter experience of the past, are well aware that the foundations of Europe's peaceful order are based on the full respect for the territorial status quo established as a result of the annihilation of the Third Reich during World War II. That status was confirmed by bilateral accords and by the CSCE Final Act.

We are for the consistent implementation of the principles and recommendations of the Helsinki Final Act in order to safeguard security and cooperation in Europe. Together with the other socialist countries and the other countries that signed the Helsinki Final Act, Poland will seek to insure that the Madrid conference produces favorable results.

However, our people are disturbed by the NATO policy to intensify armaments. They are especially disturbed with regard to the December decisions to deploy new missile-nuclear weapons in some NATO countries in Western Europe. We are also disturbed by the decision to postpone the process of ratifying with SALT II accord.

In its efforts to strengthen peace and the unity of the international communist and workers movement, our party bases itself on the decisions of the Berlin conference of the European communist and workers parties. The conference determined our common position on the now most important questions of peace, security, cooperation and social progress in Europe.

We take the view that the present situation in Europe makes it necessary for the communist and workers parties of our continent to again appeal to nations, to the working people and to all progressive forces that they should take common action in favor of peace and detente.

With that in mind, the PZPR and the PCF have proposed that a conference of the European communist and workers parties should be convened in Paris this month.

We have always related the struggle for peace to the support for the nations seeking national and social liberation. Loyal to the ideas of proletarian internationalism, the PZPR supports the Asian, African and Latin American countries f.ghting against imperialism, racism and neocolonialism. We support the peoples of Angola, Ethiopia, Mozambique, South Yemen and other countries that have adopted the tenets of socialist development. We express our solidarity with the Palestinian people's efforts to achieve their own statehood, we welcome the victory of the Patriotic Front and we support the new Government of Zimbabwe.

I wish to express the conviction that the debates at your congress will be an important event in the life of your party and will help strengthen internationalist solidarity, which is one of the chief conditions for the success of our common struggle.

BELGIUM'S SIMONET TO PAY OFFICIAL VISIT 15, 16 APRIL

ID091650 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1500 GMT 9 Apr 80 ID

[Summary] Belgian Foreign Minister Henri Simonet will pay an official visit to Poland on 15 and 16 April at the invitation of Polish Foreign Minister Emil Wojtaszek.

VIENNA PAPER NOTES ROMANIAN COMMENTS ON PARIS CP CONFERENCE

AU031450 Vienna DIE PRESSE in German 3 Apr 80 p 2 AU

[Special DIE PRESSE report: "Setback for Moscow's Propaganda; Italians Against CP Conference in Paris"]

[Summary] Vienna/Rome (P.M., DPA, AFP)--The Soviet efforts to ease the strain caused by the Afghanistan invasion have suffered a severe setback: On Wednesday, 2 April, the Italian communists refused to participate in a European CP conference in Paris that had been proposed by the French and Polish communist parties. L'UNITA wrote that such a conference could be "downright harmful for the goals of detente and disarmament." Italy's communists assume that behind the French-Polish invitation there is the idea of recognizing a leadership center that has been repeatedly rejected by the PCI. The PCI's attitude has also been sharply criticized recently by a prominent Soviet journalist, IZVESTIYA's political commentator Aleksandr Bovin, who at a Rome press conference declared that his country regretted the fact that some parties apparently would rather welcome a victory of the counterrevolution than the success of the Soviet aid.

"As East European diplomats in Vienna declared with regard to the Paris CP meeting, there have been objections even within the East bloc during the preparatory talks. According to this source, Romanian representatives pointed out that West European parties would lose credibility should they participate in a condemnation of the West and at the same time help justify the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. Although Yugoslavia so far has not taken any stance on the conference plans, it is regarded as certain in Vienna that Belgrade would refuse an inclusion in a common policy. In order to avoid a dispute in Paris, Yugoslavia is not expected to attend the conference."

CEAUSESCU RECEIVES SYRIAN DEPUTY PREMIER QADDURAH

AU091700 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1630 GMT 9 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Today, at Predeal resort, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah, deputy prime minister for economic affairs of the Council of Ministers of the Syrian Arab Republic, who is visiting our country. The guest extended to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu cordial greetings and friendly wishes for health and happiness on behalf of Hafiz al-Asad, president of the Syrian Arab Republic; he also wished the Romanian people increasingly greater successes along the road of their development and well-being. On behalf of the Syrian Government, 'Abd al-Qadir Qaddurah extended warm congratulations and wishes for success to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu on his election to the supreme position as president of the Socialist Republic of Romania.

Thanking the guest, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu asked him to extend cordial greetings and best wishes for health and happiness to President Hafiz al-Asad as well as wishes for progress and prosperity to the Syrian people. Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu extended warm greetings and best wishes for success to the Syrian Government in its activity for the country's socioeconomic development, for raising their people's well-being and for attaining peace.

During the meeting the sides expressed full satisfaction at the good relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Syria, which are recording a continuously upward course in all fields. They reiterated the common determination to continue to develop Romanian-Syrian cooperation in the political, economic, scientific-technological, cultural and other fields, in the spirit of high-level understandings reached in Bucharest and Damascus, to the benefit of both peoples and countries and in the interest of the overall cause of peace and understanding throughout the world.

Discussing certain issues of the international life, the sides stressed the need to take firm action to overcome the current tensions in interstate relations and to resume and consolidate the policy of detente, peace, security and broad cooperation among nations. They emphasized the importance of intensifying efforts to resolve states of tension and conflict in various parts of the world as well as all differences between states through peaceful means alone, through negotiations.

The sides paid particular attention to the situation in the Middle East. In this respect they stressed the importance of continuing efforts to establish an overall just and lasting peace in that area, conducive to Israel's withdrawal from all the Arab territories occupied in the 1967 war, to the resolution of the Palestinian problem, including the creation of an independent Palestinian state, and to insuring the independence and territorial integrity of all states in that area.

The guest extended to Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu President Hafiz al-Asad's gratitude and high appreciation for the untiring activity and consistent efforts made by Romania and President Nicolae Ceausescu personally to insure a just and lasting resolution of the Middle East situation.

The meeting proceeded in a cordial and friendly atmosphere.

CUBAN AMBASSADOR REQUESTS AUDIENCE WITH CEAUSESCU

AU091655 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1630 GMT 9 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, RCP secretary general and president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received today, at Predeal resort, Huberto Castello, ambassador of the Republic of Cuba to Bucharest, at the latter's request. On this occasion the two sides conducted a talk which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere.

ANDREI RECEIVES NEW VENEZUELAN AMBASSADOR

AU100810 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 9 Apr 80 p 5 AU

[Text] On 8 April, Comrade Stefan Andrei, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Romania, received Mrs Olga Lucila Carmona, new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Venezuela to the Socialist Republic of Romania in connection with her forthcoming accreditation.

UK'S QUEEN ELIZABETH RECEIVES DEPARTING AMBASSADOR

AU091810 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1730 GMT 9 Apr 80 AU

[Text] London (AGERPRES) 9/4/1980--Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland received Romania's ambassador in London, Pretor Popa, on ending his mission in Great Britain.

Wishes of good health and personal happiness were conveyed on behalf of President Nicolae Ceausescu and of Elena Ceausescu to Queen Elizabeth II and the Duke of Edinburgh, as well as wishes of progress to the British people.

Queen Elizabeth II requested that best wishes of good health and success be conveyed to President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu on her behalf and on behalf of the Duke of Edinburgh as well as wishes of prosperity to the Romanian people.

RCP MESSAGE TO DANISH CP CONGRESS STRESSES CONTINUANCE OF DETENTE

AU041108 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0940 GMT 4 Apr 80 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES 4/4/1980--The Central Committee of the Romanian Communist Party addressed a message of friendship and militant solidarity to the participants in the 26th Congress of the Communist Party of Denmark. It was conveyed by Mihai Gere, alternate member of the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP.

The message expresses satisfaction at the ascending course of the fraternal relations established between the RCP and the Communist Party of Denmark, grounded on equal rights, observance of the principles of independence and non-interference in the internal affairs of others, each party's right to elaborate its political line, its revolutionary tactics and strategy, in accordance with the historical, national and social conditions in its own country, as well as the conviction that the development of reciprocal cooperation between the two countries will serve the interests of strengthening the friendship and collaboration between the Romanian and Danish peoples, of expanding the good relations between Romania and Denmark.

Your congress, the message reads, takes place at a time when, in international life, we witness the confrontation between two diametrically opposed tendencies: on the one hand, an intensified struggle against the imperialist, colonialist and neo-colonialist policy, for the consolidation of the peoples' national independence, for detente and peace, and on the other, more marked trends towards redividing the spheres of influence, towards intensifying the policy of domination, of immixture in the affairs of other states. Added to this are the complex problems generated by the world economic crisis which accentuated instability on an international plane, the fact that some conflicts were not settled in time and others occurred, which led to higher tension and growing danger of new military confrontations, of a new war.

The Romanian Communist Party, the Socialist Republic of Romania act for the halting of the dangerous course of international tension, for the rejection of the tendencies to returning to the cold war policy, for the abolition of the imperialist policy of domination and dictate, for the furthering of the process of detente, and for the thorough preparation of the Madrid meeting, so that it should result in real progress in expanding economic, technical, scientific and cultural collaboration among all European states and, particularly, in concrete measures of military disengagement and disarmament, without which security and peace in Europe and in the world cannot be conceived.

Likewise--the message points out--it is now more necessary than ever before to act for the consolidation of collaboration and confidence among nations, for the building of a better and more just world, in conformity with the peoples' aspirations after peace, progress and civilization.

The message shows that, in keeping with its international policy, the RCP militates actively for developing and strengthening solidarity and cooperation with all the communist and workers' parties, with socialist and social democratic parties, with the parties in the newly independent states, with national liberation movements in the struggle against imperialism, colonialism and neocolonialism, considering that the strengthening of their solidarity, of all the progressive and anti-imperialist forces, of all peoples is a vital demand, a guarantee of halting the dangerous course of international developments, of promoting a policy of detente and peace.

DECREE ON ENERGY-SAVING MEASURES ISSUED

AU041040 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 0930 GMT 4 Apr 80 AU

["Measures for a Judicious Administration of Fuel and Energy"--AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 4/4/1980--A decree was released in Bucharest amending the decree of the State Council on the establishment of measures for a judicious administration and lower consumption of electric and thermal power, and of natural gases.

Among other amendments, the new decree stipulates that starting August 1, 1979 [as received] the annual fund of profit-sharing or of bonuses for the entire working personnel is extended with an amount of money established by month and differentiated according to the kind of fuel used and the number of children sustained.

The thermal power necessary for the house heating and for the preparation of the hot running water is to be paid as a rule once a month, according to the actual consumption. At the same time, it is stipulated that at the request of the lodgers' associations, the payment of the thermal power for the winter time may be spaced out also by the other months of the year.

By April 30, 1980, the relevant bodies shall establish the maximal norms of fuel consumption for the heating of the dwellings and the preparation of the hot running water, taking account of the regime of interior temperature regulated according to the law, the set performance of the heating installations and the climatic situation of various localities. The maximal norms of fuel consumption are established yearly, by types of flats, and are monthly space out by the following periods:

December-February, April-September, March, October, November. The savings achieved in the periods with high temperatures, as to the maximal consumption norms, will make up the fuel reserve to be used in the winter months. According to the decree, the relevant bodies have to take steps for the maximal fuel consumptions set by the law not to be exceeded. In case of exceeding these consumptions, inclusive of the reserve made up in summer time the additional expenditures shall be on the account of the personnel of the thermal power stations, of the enterprises and units running them, as well as of the executives of the people's councils, contingent upon each and everyone's responsibility established under the law. Within 30 days since the date of the present decree a programme of measures will have to be worked out, for extending the district heating system, for limiting the stations working on liquid fuels, raising the efficiency on the thermal and thermo-electric power stations, removing the deficiencies in the maintenance and operation of the boilers, of the thermal networks, for replacing the installations with high consumption and for concentrating the small stations into large stations. At the same time, measures shall be established for the gradual adjustment to coal of the stations now working on hydrocarbons. The relevant ministries and institutions will have to take steps for the new stations generating electric power to be built as district heating electric power stations, having to generate both electric and thermal power.

It is stipulated that the existing thermo-electric power stations working on coal will have to be gradually adjusted to generate both electric and thermal power for those that can use the thermal power supplied by these stations. It is also stipulated that more apparatus measuring the thermal power consumption in blocks of flats be manufactured, as well as gauging apparatus and more efficient boilers.

LCY NONPARTICIPATION IN PARIS CP CONFERENCE EXPLAINED

AU100800 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Apr 80 p 8 AU

[Vlado Teslic commentary: "The World This Week: The Struggle For Peace--A Concern of All Peoples"]

[Text] Consistently following its principled views, the LCY will not participate in the conference of communist parties of European countries that is scheduled to be held in Paris from 28-29 April. This position primarily results from the conviction that in the present international situation such a conference would not yield positive results.

The strengthening and widening of cooperation in the workers and progressive movement as a whole, on the basis of equality in which it is realistic to expect the broadest agreement of the broadest common interest which the LCY consistently advocates and in connection with which it attaches special importance to the development of various forms of cooperation with all progressive parties and movements on the basis of equality and the widest exchange of views and experiences, is one thing. But a meeting of some parties within a continental framework for the purpose of discussing such a complex topic as peace and disarmament under conditions of a very tense international situation and considerable differences among the communist parties, and at a time when it is difficult in practice to avoid a narrow and one-sided approach to the topic of the conference, is quite another.

Special importance is attached to the very method of preparations for the conference, that is, to the democratic procedure of those preparations, something that now can no longer be neglected and something that represents one of the achievements of several years of struggle for the autonomy and equality of communist parties. If it is acknowledged that a leading center no longer exists, a center that is really no longer formally accepted by anyone, even though there are some different interpretations in this connection, and if the principle of consensus is accepted in practice, then it is impossible to confront the parties with an accomplished fact, that is, to offer to them "for their consideration" a draft appeal "to the peoples of European states and to all peace-loving forces," without the broadest preliminary coordination of such a document. A positive "precedent" in this respect was made during the preparations for the 1976 Berlin conference of communist and workers parties that had been carefully prepared during the 2 preceding years in the spirit of equality and autonomy and which was held after the principle of consensus had been determined. There is no reason to return to the old practice of the period before the Berlin conference.

On the other hand it is not so much a matter of method as it is of content. The fact is that it is difficult to consider peace and disarmament apart from two vital components, that is, A) the deterioration of international crisis and the differences among the communist parties in their appraisals of relations and of the causes of the crisis and B) the responsibility, that is, the autonomy of each individual party to independently act on the international scene within its own political area.

Calling attention to the tense international relations, we primarily have in mind the great differences in the views on the causes of and the ways of overcoming the crises. For instance, the LCY and Yugoslavia have their own views on the questions of international relations that are founded on the basic aims and principles of nonalined policy and that, among other things, indicate bloc rivalry and the policy from the position of force and hegemonism as one of the main roots of threats to world peace.

Then, among other things, is it possible at a consultative meeting of this kind today, or at any other meeting, to bypass the problems of military intervention in Afghanistan, or the arms race, the concept of equilibrium of the blocs and of special interests of the big powers, either in their neighborhood regions or in other regions of the world, be they "gray" or "revolutionary?"

This is not just the viewpoint of the nonalined countries but also the viewpoint of many communist parties and many countries throughout the world. Have not the Italian communists declared themselves in favor of "a moratorium" on the deployment of new missile systems of both bloc sides? After all, it is difficult to believe that only European communist parties and not also those in other continents are interested in an appeal on promoting measures to strengthen peace and disarmament, except if the approach is made in this connection from the viewpoint that Europe has some special separate interests as though peace, detente and cooperation were not indivisible!

Will not therefore the assumed unilateral condemnation of the American policy of increasing tension and of the deployment of missiles in Western Europe--something that is undoubtedly a great cause of a worsening of the crisis--have the effect of a boomerang on the European public who are becoming increasingly more aware of the danger of inter-bloc rivalry and that increasingly more clearly see an alternative in the nonalined policy?

To put it in the briefest form: Every new initiative toward peace and disarmament must stem from the new realities in Europe and the world that in practice are narrowing the boundaries of the blocs and bloc policies and widening the front of democratic forces in the struggle for peace and cooperation and against the relations of inequality and subordination, and the hopeless race for superiority in arms and for political domination. The struggle for peace is the concern of all peoples and all progressive forces.

Now let us consider the second component, the autonomy of parties to act within their framework in the struggle for peace and social progress. Let us recall that this is one of the greatest achievements of the workers movement.

When some of the biggest West European communist parties have begun to resolutely orient themselves toward cooperation with democratic forces and with other workers parties, then what is least desirable is any outside action that could block the rallying of all democratic forces in the struggle for peace, detente and disarmament. Or does it perhaps indicate that, despite the Berlin conference and other achievements, the secretarianism and the outside directing toward self-isolation of communist parties that have caused so much harm to the workers movement still have not been overcome? The fact is that if the activity of a communist party is subordinated in any respect whatsoever to bloc interests, then the achievements of communist parties and especially the letter and spirit of the Berlin document of 29 parties, which expressed their readiness to contribute as much as possible to cooperation with all democratic forces and especially with the socialist and social democratic parties in the struggle for peace and democracy on the basis of equality, objectively become doubtful. The international situation obviously requires new approaches and new solutions. In this connection it is necessary to comprehensively consider all open questions while insuring full respect for the autonomy of all communist parties and an active and equal participation by all countries and progressive movements and parties in the efforts for new relations in Europe and the world for the benefit of peace and democratic cooperation.

MINIC DISCUSSES CSCE PROSPECTS, DETENTE, BLOC RIVALRY

LD051755 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1325 GMT 5 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Milos Minic, member of the LCY Central Committee Presidium and chairman of the Federal Social Council for International Relations, had a conversation last month with journalists from BORBA and VECERNJE NOVOSTI on topical international subjects. In tomorrow's editions these newspapers publish excerpts from the conversation, which lasted several hours and related to security in Europe, detente and the work of nonalined countries.

Speaking of the prospects for the Madrid meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), Milos Minic says that detente and European security at the moment are problems which in the current tense international relations occupy the attention of nearly all the participants in the Helsinki conference. It seems that at the moment not a single country considers that the Madrid meeting should not be held or should be postponed. Everyone is in favor of holding it. Minic emphasizes that the neutral and nonalined states in Europe, including Yugoslavia, have been involved in this especially, as well as many states which are members of blocs.

He goes on to stress that following a long period of relaxation of tension some events outside Europe and within Europe had caused a downward trend in detente. A few years ago, Minic says, President Tito warned the world that detente was lagging behind because of the sharpening of relations between the great powers. This realization caused concern and stimulated us and some other states to call for doing everything which might put an end to such negative tendencies, Milos Minic stresses. The most organized attempt in this connection was the Belgrade CSCE meeting 2 years ago. Although this gathering came at a time of a serious international situation and ever sharpening relations between the blocs, and therefore produced very modest results, it confirmed the loyalty of all the states taking part in the CSCE to detente and the Helsinki Final Act.

According to Minic, the results of the Madrid meeting will also depend on the atmosphere in which it is held. It may be very successful if the international crisis in the world and Europe begins to improve. However, the result may also be very modest if the meeting is transformed into a stage for confrontation between the great powers and blocs.

The current situation in the world, Minic continues, is very clearly reflected in Europe, which demonstrates the interdependence of all countries and continents and all important events in the world. It is impossible to maintain detente for a long time in one region if in another region military interventions are taking place, if there are instances of interference in other countries' internal affairs, local conflicts and wars and sharpening of relations between the great powers and blocs. In this connection Minic emphasizes that the only possible alternative is universal detente which could encompass all continents and all spheres of international relations. Today, when we speak of the crisis of detente, Milos Minic goes on, we should always say that in fact it is detente as envisaged by the superpowers which is in crisis, meaning bloc detente, which was bound to enter a crisis.

However, in order to take a more favorable course, detente should be approached from the positions from which nonalined countries approach it, in the way in which they formulated detente in Algiers, Colombo and Havana. Minic stresses that this means that detente should be a universal process for which a great struggle must still be waged, because we are still far removed from such detente.

Asked whether it can be said that bloc influences on the nonalined movement is intensifying today and how much nonalinement can contribute to the improvement of the international situation and to the revival of detente, Minic says: "When detente was on the ascent bloc influences were manifested less in the nonalined movement. At that time solidarity among nonalined countries was more easily achieved." However, he adds, these influences have been manifesting themselves for some time now. This deepens certain differences between individual nonalined countries as regards some international issues, such as the cases of foreign interventions in individual nonalined countries and the like.

Despite that, the nonalined movement is not incapable of action. We proceed from the fact, Minic stresses, that the policy of nonalinement has experienced such an affirmation that it is deeply and comprehensively present in contemporary world politics.

An immense majority of nonalined countries will always rally around it and around its concrete actions, albeit with greater or lesser deviations and differences of opinion. The role of the nonalined countries in international relations has become so significant that without them the most important international issues can no longer be resolved, and the revival of the relaxation of tension and more lasting improvement in the international situation cannot be achieved, Milos Minic stated.

Asked whether it is his impression that there had been certain signs of calming down in the confrontation between the two great powers, Minic states that there are certain signs of readiness by great powers and blocs for negotiations about the way in which this great tension which prevails in the world today can be bridged but there are also other fairly worrying signs.

There are also requests to the nonalined movement to take some initiatives to halt the further worsening of the situation. In Minic's words, some friends have also been turning to us asking us to do something, together with other nonalined countries, toward reviving the relaxation of international tension. Comrade Tito made a gesture which is unprecedented in history. Gravely ill, he sounded a warning from his sickbed about the seriousness of the world situation and appealed to the heads of state to whom he addressed the messages to take steps to halt further exacerbation of the situation. I am convinced, Minic stresses in his talks with BORBA and VECERNJE NOVOSTI journalists, that these messages have exerted an influence, as is proven by the immense worldwide publicity these messages have received and by the positive reaction both from the statesmen to whom they have been sent and from world public opinion.

AUSTRIAN CHANCELLOR KREISKY'S VISIT CONTINUES

Djuranovic Dinner Speech

LD082348 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2031 GMT 8 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Veselin Djuranovic, president of the Federal Executive Council [FEC], gave a formal dinner in the palace of the federation tonight in honor of Dr Bruno Kreisky, Austrian federal chancellor. In addition to the Yugoslav and Austrian officials who participated in the talks, the dinner was attended by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs; Stana Tomasevic, president of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY Assembly; Ivan Stambolic, president of the Executive Council of the Assembly of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; Dr Ivo Margan, vice president of the FEC; Dusan Ilijevic, Metod Rotar and Ante Zelic, FEC members; and several other high-ranking officials of the FEC, the Federal Secretariat for Foreign Affairs, SAWPY and the town of Belgrade. Also present at the dinner were Col Gen Janko Susnjar; Dusan Kanazir, vice president of the Academy of Sciences and Arts of the Socialist Republic of Serbia; and several high-ranking officials of the Austrian Embassy in Belgrade.

During the dinner FEC President Djuranovic and Federal Chancellor Kreisky exchanged toasts.

Expressing satisfaction at being able to greet Dr Bruno Kreisky in Yugoslavia after their recent meeting on the Karavanken, Veselin Djuranovic, president of the FEC, stressed his conviction that Kreisky's visit represents a new contribution to better understanding and the further promotion of relations between Yugoslavia and Austria. Djuranovic then said: We are witnessing, particularly in the current period, a dangerous exacerbation of the international situation and a deepening of the crisis in international relations as a whole.

In addition to already existing crises--in the Middle East, over Cyprus, in southern Africa, in Southeast Asia--new dangerous hotbeds of crisis have been created in central Asia and in the region of the Gulf and the Indian Ocean. The arms race, which is continuing, not only exacerbates the questions of the so-called balance of power between the great powers and the blocs, but is also seriously undermining the foundations of the policy of detente and international peace and security. The widening of the gap between the developed world and the developing countries is inevitably aggravating the crisis in world economic relations as a whole.

It is our view that the basic causes of such a state of affairs lie primarily in inequitable political and economic relations in the world, in the division of the world into blocs and interbloc rivalry over spheres of influence, in the use of force in international relations, in the practice of resorting to intervention and interference in the internal affairs of other countries; in brief in disrespect for and violation of the fundamental principles of the UN Charter.

No special interests or goals can be the reason or justification for violating these fundamental principles in relations between all countries, regardless of their international position, size or social system. Consequently, the SFRY, as a nonalined country, resolutely and consistently advocates the right of every people and every country to independence, sovereignty and independent decisionmaking in their domestic affairs in keeping with the will of their people and their own interests.

Together with the other nonalined countries, Djuranovic said, Yugoslavia is actively striving to find solutions to problems which burden the contemporary world, stressing the importance of showing full respect for the principles on which the nonalined movement rests. The activity of nonalined countries is taking place today in conditions made more difficult by the serious aggravation of the international situation. Nevertheless, the policy and movement of nonalinement are active and independent factors in international relations whose constructive role and significance for the preservation of peace and security in the world can no longer be denied by anyone. This role of the movement of nonalined countries was best demonstrated through their activity at the 34th UN General Assembly Session, at the Security Council session on Iran, at the UN General Assembly special session on Afghanistan, in the support for the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front and the PLO, in the opposition to Israeli expansionism, in the initiatives aimed at solving the Cyprus crisis and so forth.

This activity of nonalined countries, Djuranovic stressed, consistently proves that the policy of nonalinement is strengthening the struggle waged by all peoples for their independence and their right to solve their internal problems on their own and to determine their own road of development. This enables them to declare themselves not in favor of any bloc, but in favor of independence, peace, security and world stability as the framework for general progress as well as their own.

There is no doubt that the deterioration in the international situation is having a negative effect on detente in Europe and in general on the relaxation of tension in the world. As a European and nonalined country, Djuranovic said, we have been vitally interested in the preservation and promotion of the significant achievements of detente in Europe. However, we are convinced more than ever before that detente must extend to all spheres of international relations and embrace all countries because the truth about the deep interdependence of the contemporary world is being constantly proved. Therefore, we are interested in the holding of the Madrid meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe [CSCE] and believe that all European countries are dutybound to exert efforts to insure the success of the Madrid CSCE meeting.

We believe that the attitudes and views on the nonalined and neutral countries of Europe, consistently based on the Final Act adopted in Helsinki and on common interest in its complete and balanced implementation, can significantly contribute to the successful preparations for and work of this meeting and, instead of confrontation, offer an alternative in the form of an open and constructive dialog, thus making a significant contribution to the relaxation of tension in the world. This is the road of deepening the trust in cooperation based on equality, to enable Europe to become increasingly an area of peace, stable relations and genuine security for all countries.

In this, Djuranovic said, we proceed from the view that any detente based only on relations between the great powers and the blocs has no future. Only the kind of detente which is universal in character can insure the conditions needed for the relaxation of international tension on a long-term basis.

It is perfectly clear, Djuranovic stressed, that if we do not begin with the actual building of the new international economic order and if we do not end the arms race, it can be hardly expected that detente will become a dominant part of world relations. Moreover, in negotiations between the economically developed world and developing countries there is no point in further evading real and fundamental problems. We think that the only way to resolve this most important world problem is through the mutual respect for the essential interests and decisive joint involvement of the economically developed countries and of developing countries in the building of the new international economic order. This will also open possibilities for a way out of the present world economic instability.

In this context we believe that full attention should be paid to the issues of energy, raw materials, trade and development in general, and to the broader complex of restructuring the world economy and reforming the international monetary and financial system by bearing in mind the high degree of mutual dependence and the interrelatedness of these issues. Nonalined and developing countries have demonstrated their full readiness for such involvement. This was also confirmed in the documents of the sixth summit of the nonalined countries.

I would like to stress on this occasion our exceptional satisfaction with the results of the elections in Zimbabwe, the victory of the ZANU [Zimbabwe African National Union] party of Prime Minister Mugabe and of the national front as a whole, which confirmed itself as the genuine representative of the people of that country. We extend full support to the consolidation of this new independent African country and we hope that the people of Namibia will also soon, with the help of the United Nations and the international community, acquire independence, which would contribute greatly to the conclusion of the process of eliminating colonialism and racism in southern Africa, for peace in that part of the world and in Africa as a whole.

The Middle East crisis continues and is a cause of serious concern for us, Djuranovic said. Yugoslavia still believes that a lasting and just solution is not possible without Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967 and without the realization of the legitimate national rights of the Palestinian people, including their right to their own state, and the equitable participation of the PLO as the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. We consider it encouraging that the number of countries which recognize the PLO as a factor without which no lasting and just solution is possible is continually growing.

I would like to stress with satisfaction, Djuranovic emphasized, that relations between neutral Austria and nonalined Yugoslavia represent a positive example of mutual respect and cooperation between two countries, regardless of the differences in their international position and in their sociopolitical systems.

Yugoslav-Austrian contacts at all levels have been intensified by mutual efforts. The entire cooperation between our two countries is growing, creating favorable conditions for speedier progress in the spheres in which there has been lagging behind so far. As a multinational community of free and equal nations and nationalities, Kjuranovic said, Yugoslavia is also interested in the successful and free development of its national minorities in other countries. We have always considered that in this way national minorities play the positive role of linking, of rapprochement and of cooperation between peoples and states. In this context, we attach importance to the readiness expressed by the Austrian side to implement its obligations stemming from the state treaty which relate to the protection and development of the Slovene and Croatian minority in Austria.

I am convinced that you share my view when I say that significant results have been achieved in Yugoslav-Austrian relations but that, it goes without saying, we have not exhausted the many possibilities for even broader and more comprehensive cooperation in the bilateral and international spheres. New efforts on both sides are necessary so that we will be able to achieve even more voluminous and more balanced trade, more fruitful industrial cooperation, speedier and more efficient transport, better cooperation on third markets and richer border area cooperation.

Allow me, Mr Chancellor, Djuranovic said, to stress in conclusion that it is our deep conviction that our geostrategic position and the proximity of our countries, as well as the experiences of the past and the deep, lasting mutual interests direct us to continue to develop good neighborly relations, promote continuous friendly dialog and consolidate bilateral cooperation in every sphere, all of which contributes to understanding and the strengthening of equitable cooperation, peace and security in Europe.

Kreisky Dinner Toast

AU091028 [Editorial Report AU] Vienna Domestic Service in German at 0508 GMT on 9 April 1980 carries a Barbara Coudenhove-Kalergi dispatch from Belgrade on Chancellor Bruno Kreisky's current SFRY visit, containing recorded excerpts from Kreisky's toast at a dinner given in his honor by Federal Executive Council President Djuranovic on 8 April. Introducing these excerpts, Coudenhove-Kalergi says that in his toast Kreisky spoke very warmly of the ailing President Tito, calling him a "symbol of the will for freedom" and "a symbol of a development that many peoples in central Europe had desired but that most of them have been denied." She adds that Kreisky then broached his favorite idea, that of a "zone of detente in central Europe".

[Begin Kreisky recording] "This is a geographical-political reality of invaluable importance. Thus we will devote a large part of our deliberations to those problems that directly concern us--namely, what can be done on our part to maintain detente in Europe despite the existing grave strains. We are both aware of that danger. I am firmly convinced that we assess it in a largely similar manner. I have come here not merely to confirm our good-neighborly relations but--and here I am speaking on behalf of the Austrian people--we are also strongly interested in assuring you of our friendship, at this particular time, in a very pronounced manner." [end recording]

Coudenhove-Kalergi adds that Kreisky is convinced that the minority problem can be resolved, and cites him saying that "to continue keeping good friendship with our neighbor simply will be worthwile for us." According to Coudenhove-Kalergi, economic problems will continue to be in the foreground of Kreisky's talks in Belgrade. So far, the sides have discussed joint ventures in third countries, including a "billion dollar project in China" and large joint projects in Iraq and in Africa. There was consensus that these projects could be further expanded.

Meeting With Bakaric

LD091540 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1352 GMT 9 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Dr Vladimir Bakaric, member of the SFRY Presidency and the LCY Presidium, today received Austrian Federal Chancellor Dr Bruno Kreisky. In a long and cordial conversation they carried out an exchange of views on topical questions of international relations and of developments in the international workers movement. The meeting was attended by Milorad Pesic, deputy federation secretary of foreign affairs.

Talks With Kolisevski

LD091848 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1455 GMT 9 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Lazar Kolisevski, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, today received Dr Bruno Kreisky, federal chancellor of the Republic of Austria, who is paying an official friendly visit to our country. The eminent guest was accompanied by Leopold Wagner, provincial premier of Carinthia; Adalbert Sebastian, first deputy provincial premier of Styria; and Dr Helmut Liedermann, Austrian ambassador to the SFRY.

Vice President Kolisevski welcomed Federal Chancellor Kreisky and stressed that we take this visit to Yugoslavia by the high-ranking guest from neighboring Austria as a sign of the friendship and fruitful cooperation between the two countries. Federal Chancellor Kreisky said that he was very glad to be in Yugoslavia, the neighboring and nonalined country with which Austria, as a neutral country, has very many identical and mutual interests. Expressing his profound affinity toward the personality of President Tito, Federal Chancellor Kreisky stressed that President Tito's work in international relations is of permanent, historic dimensions.

In a lengthy and friendly conversation, concern was expressed at the unfavorable development of the present international situation. Readiness was stated by Yugoslavia and Austria, as nonbloc European countries, to make their own active contribution toward maintaining peace and continuing the policy of detente, particularly in the preparations for the Madrid CSCE meeting. Both sides assessed that the conditions and opportunities exist for yet broader and more all-round economic and other bilateral cooperation, and the willingness was expressed for more frequent high-level exchanges of opinion between the two neighboring countries.

Taking part in the talks were Dusan Ilijevic, member of the Federal Executive Council [FEC]; Milorad Pesic, deputy federal secretary for foreign affairs; Novak Pribicevic, SFRY ambassador to Austria, and other officials.

After the talks, Lazar Kolisevski, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, and his wife held an intimate luncheon for Dr Bruno Kreisky, federal chancellor, the latter's wife and colleagues. The luncheon was also attended by Veselin Djuranovic, president of the FEC and his wife; and by other high-ranking officials.

INFORMATION SECRETARY RECEIVES U.S. ICA DIRECTOR

LD091340 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1024 GMT 9 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--Ismail Bajra, member of the Federal Executive Council and federal secretary for information, today received John Reinhardt, director of the U.S. International Communications Agency.

In a long and friendly conversation they expressed satisfaction over the development of cooperation in the field of information between the two countries and their readiness to support and develop new and even more meaningful forms of reciprocal information about the overall development of Yugoslavia and the United States.

During the conversation special attention was paid to bilateral and multilateral cooperation in the establishment of a new and more equitable international information system. It was stressed that in this field the United Nations and UNESCO continue to have an important role to play.

BALTIC RECEIVES PCI DELEGATION IN ZAGREB

LD092054 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1344 GMT 9 Apr 80 LD

[Excerpts] Zagreb--In Zagreb today Milutin Baltic, secretary of the League of Communists of Croatia Central Committee, received a delegation of the Italian Communist Party [PCI] for Friuli-Venezia Giulia, led by this organization's secretary, Giorgio Rosetti. The delegation, which also includes Arrigo Pascolati, member of the Secretariat, and Brois Iskra, chairman of the Commission for Minority Questions, is in Zagreb at the invitation of the League of Communists of Croatia Central Committee.

Milutin Baltic especially emphasized the significance which the LCY attaches to the development of relations with the PCI and the opportunity for the League of Communists of this republic and the PCI organization for Fruili-Venezia Giulia to contribute to the overall development of relations between the two parties. Having informed his guests of the basic elements of the political situation in our country and the directions of development of socioeconomic relations, Baltic spoke of the situation in the workers and communist movement and, in this connection, of our views on the initiative for a meeting of European communist parties.

FOREIGN 'SPECULATIONS' ABOUT KOSOVO NATIONALISTS REJECTED

AU091620 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 6 Apr 80 p 8 AU

[Vlado Teslic commentary: "The World This Week: Reality in Kosovo and Unfounded Speculations"]

[Text] With its every act, Yugoslavia daily provides evidence of its internal stability, independence, strength and unity. All this is excellent material for journalists--every well-intentioned observer of our situation uses this material abundantly. By the way, world public opinion has never before been so exhaustively informed about our stable domestic situation and about our consistence in nonalined foreign policy as now.

Naturally, we are far removed from illusions, fervor or from succumbing to flattery. We are deeply aware of the difficult international reality that also reflects on our community and on all other countries. However, we accept all these tests, including threats, without resorting to isolation within the country and without glorifying our internal system, of which we are proud. We confront such tests energetically and keenly when attacks and undermining activity against the basic values of our revolution and all other achievements of our society are involved. The only criterion for that is the broadest possible reliance on our people's support, which, by the way, is also our great internal strength. Had this not been the case we would not treat our internal difficulties in such an overt and public manner and we would not follow so vigilantly and prevent so effectively a number of hostile elements and their activities against our unity and our society.

Proceeding from this, we also cannot but publicly condemn certain speculations coming from abroad, in the service of certain reactionary forces and interests, which certain foreign journalists also promote. The speculations of certain public media in the West about the hostile activity of certain small groups in Kosovo are accorded impermissible international dimensions. All this is linked with alleged mass reprisals, which is not correct. It appears that those forces are behind these fabrications that would like to use Yugoslavia as a pawn in interbloc rivalry.

To see in certain hostile activities of the Albanian nationalists, or rather in the dissemination of pamphlets and slogans directed against brotherhood and unity or self-management, "a widely spread organization" or "dissatisfaction," and, in particular, to expect certain state "complications" because of this--does not mean only a journalist's exaggeration but also malicious speculations.

Condemning the machinations of a part of the foreign press, as well as the irresponsible marketplace type of reporting of certain of our newspapers about the situation in Kosovo, Mahmut Bakali illustrated the actual dimension of the actions of the Albanian nationalists and of the measures of prosecution by competent organs. At the same time Bakali pointed out that the speculations had met with a sharp condemnation in Kosovo and that they cannot divert the people of Kosovo from their creative work--on economic stabilization, in further developing self-management and in strengthening brotherhood and unity.

Nationalism in Kosovo is, after all, much less expressed and much less dangerous than nationalism in certain other countries and chauvinism of the great nations and even of the greatest nations. If something "stands out" in Kosovo it is the extraordinarily dynamic economic growth and relations in the province, democracy and the solidarity of all our peoples and nationalities. All this is expressed through a strong development of self-management and a strengthening of brotherhood and unity, in which Kosovo is achieving top results within the framework of our community. As Bakali has also stressed, every well-intentioned traveler can convince himself about this.

FOREIGN TRADE SECRETARY DISCUSSES TRADE BALANCE, EXPORT RESULTS

LD082200 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1918 GMT 8 Apr 80 LD

[Excerpt] Belgrade--In the first 3 months of the year significant export results were achieved but at the same time purchases abroad are growing too fast. Therefore reducing imports to the possibilities of the balance of payments continues to represent the foremost task. This assessment was made by Metod Rotar, federal secretary for foreign trade, at today's session of the Committee for Economic Relations with Other Countries of the SFRY Assembly's Chamber of the Republics and Provinces which discussed the economic trends at the beginning of the year. The federal secretary for foreign trade also illustrated this assessment by figures. Between January and March, our businessmen exported goods valued at over $2 billion, which was 42 percent more than a year earlier. At the same time goods were bought from foreign suppliers for a little less than $4 billion or 19.8 percent more compared to the first quarter of 1979. The trend in trade with countries with convertible currency is also encouraging because exports increased by 40 percent and imports by 11.3 percent.

Speaking about the circumstances on the world economic scene, which continue to get worse, Rotar recalled the new indications and demands for increase in the oil price which encumbers our balance of payments to a large extent already. In the first 3 months some $680 million were spent on oil imports. This warns us about the need to increasingly conserve expensive liquid fuels.

ASSEMBLY GROUPS DISCUSS SOCIAL INFORMATION SYSTEM

LD090456 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1452 GMT 8 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Belgrade--For the working man and self-manager, information has the same significance as income. Therefore, the keeping of information from those who make decisions cannot be tolerated or justified by various difficulties. This was stressed at today's meeting between Zoran Polic, president of the SFRY Assembly's Chamber of the Republics and Provinces, and presiding members of the delegations and chairmen of the working bodies of the chamber during an exchange of views on the foundations of the social system of information. It was noted that we still do not have a complete system of social information in line with the needs of the working people and citizens in the process of self-management. The resolution of the foundations of social information adopted a year ago has not, as assessed, yielded the expected results. Relevant attention has not been paid to its implementation, particularly in basic organizations of associated labor and local communities.

Stressing that federal organs together with the relevant organs in the republics and provinces were the most responsible ones for the development of the social information system, the participants in the meeting stressed that the most important work to be done in this sphere now was the work on preparing the law on the foundations of the social information system which should be adopted by the end of the year. Due to the importance of this work, the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces will--although formally this is not within its jurisdiction--participate in matters connected with preparing this law. At the next session a working group will be formed to help the commission for information of the SFRY Assembly, as the exponent of the work, in working out the text of this legislative document. The session then dealt with the information provided to delegates and delegations in the SFRY Assembly and with the information of the public on the work of the SFRY Assembly. The agenda for the next session of the Chamber of the Republics and Provinces, to be held on 29 April, was also established.

CROATIA HOLDS MEETING ON CIVIL PROTECTION, ALL-PEOPLE'S DEFENSE

LD092139 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1552 GMT 9 Apr 80 LD

[Text] Zagreb--The central activity for the whole country in connection with civil protection day will take place in Croatia in June, so that this year's "Nothing Must Surprise Us" action will also be devoted to a great extent to civil protection. On the basis of several years of experience gained during this action, this year's program places stress on activity to test the ability and resourcefulness in coping with natural disasters and war situations. This was stressed at a meeting today at which representatives of the republican and federal organizations for civil protection and all-people's defense acquainted correspondents with the programs for this action. Col Gen Ivan Miskovic, Stanko Naletelic, chairman of the coordination committee for national defense and social self-protection of the Croat SAWP Republican Conference, and Djuro Matosic, commander of the republican civil protection headquarters, spoke about the programs of activity.

This year's action will be organized according to regions. Both the sociopolitical organizations and the republican organs will take part in these activities because, as was stressed, there is no one who is "in charge" of all-people's defense and social self-protection. That constitutes the right and duty of every citizen of our country so that the actions concerned must be based on the programs adopted in the local communities and take the form of the most practical ways of testing skills and preparedness. The final activities will take place in Zagreb on 13-14 June during an exercise mounted by the civil protection units of the town of Zagreb.